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## THE FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.

(Contributed to the Army and Navy Journal by Othon Gueriac, Correspondent of the Paris "Temps.")

General André, who had the privilege of presenting the French Army to the Czar of Russia in the huge and imposing review at Betheny on Sept. 21, is to-day one of the most prominent members of the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry. Both because of his own qualities and through the enemies he has made, General André has become an important factor in French politics, in the Parliament as well as in the country. He is looked upon by all Republicans as one of the best Ministers of War France has had for a long time, while the Nationalists, who hate him, accuse him of having disorganized the Army and endangered the safety of the country. For a year or so a fierce campaign of abuse and vilification has been waged against him and into this even some of the Russian papers have been dragged. Fate has it that the very man whom the Nationalists said was distrusted and disliked by Russia had the honor of presenting 140,000 men of the French Army to the head of the great allied nation. And the correspondents have unanimously emphasized the cordial attitude of the Czar towards the French Minister of War, all through the festivities, at Compiègne and Betheny, where they were seen chatting together like old friends.

Of course, these facts will not alter the hostility of the French opposition nor silence the Nationalist papers which favor General André with a special hatred. But they will increase his popularity with the Army, which, at first, did not like him very much, and with the people, who have been, as yet, divided as to his merits.

General André was totally unknown to the public at large until June, 1900, when M. Waldeck-Rousseau chose him to take the place of General Gallifet, who had just resigned. The position was not a desirable one for any officer who wished to be popular with the so-called "patriots," but General André had a much higher ambition. Up to that time, his career had been that of an Artillery officer who had won the Cross of the Legion of Honor during the war of 1870 and slowly reached the grade of general. In 1893 he was appointed commandant of the Ecole Polytechnique, the greatest military and scientific school of France, which prepares the best Engineer and Artillery officers in the country. When he was called by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, only a few people knew him to be a friend of M. Brisson, a militant Republican and a Free Mason, qualities common enough, to be sure, among civilians, but extremely rare in the Army.

It was enough for General André to be chosen by the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry at the recommendation of ex-Premier Brisson to become at once an object of abuse for all the Nationalist papers, which branded him henceforth as a Free Mason and a Dreyfusist.

The new Minister of War did his best to deserve all the worst things that his enemies thought or said of him. From the beginning he took his stand as a staunch Republican, both in his speeches and in his acts. Whatever reactionary spirit there was in the Army found in him a most ardent adversary. He curbed wherever he discovered them the anti-Semitic prejudices. Some young officers of the special Artillery school of Fontaine-

bleau had shown their dislike of one of their Jewish comrades by refusing, by common consent, to deal with him. They were immediately punished and sent to another city, while the General Commander of the school was retired.

In another city, near Paris, at Melun, some officers had manifested their clerical and reactionary feelings by refusing to call on the wife of one of their comrades because she had been divorced. Here again General André intervened and admonished or displaced some of the leaders who had been trying to boycott a respectable woman. When the Minister was questioned in the Chamber he won the applause of all Republican members by condemning emphatically the narrow-minded and bigoted spirit that these incidents revealed and especially by asserting that, divorce being a law of the country, no citizen had the right to refuse his allegiance to it.

These little skirmishes rallied around the new Minister the whole Republican and radical party, who had not, for a long time, heard the head of the Army express such sentiments not merely of loyalty but of absolute devotion to the Republic and to its principles. General André became known as the Republican Minister of War, as he likes to style himself, and as "the reforming Minister of War," as M. Brisson once called him. General André, in common with many other generals who, of recent years, have assumed the portfolio of War, proved himself a skilful and eloquent orator. He likes to speak and he speaks well. Unlike General Boulanger and General Mercier, who won, in the same way, their first popularity, General André has something to say besides the patriotic generalities in which soldiers like to indulge. He has a strong philosophical and historical training and his speeches show a man who has not accepted the new form of Government through sheer policy but has a deep-rooted and strong preference for the principles and ideas that it stands for. The General has had the opportunity of expressing those principles not merely in his speeches in the Parliament but in the addresses he delivers all over the country and in which he likes to startle his audience by some aggressive and unexpected statement, as he did when, on Aug. 18, at the banquet given to him at Auxonne, he told his hearers that several generals who had received from a pretender letters intended to win their co-operation in a coup d'état immediately sent them to the Minister, showing both their spirit of discipline and of loyalty. Later on, at Toulouse, in the great democratic city of the south, General André, speaking in the name of the whole ministry of Republican defense and Republican actions, outlined his policy and emphatically expressed his sympathy with the social and political platform of the Cabinet, at the same time warning his officers that while "the domain of their conscience was sacred and their personal opinions were their property, their duty was to respect the Republic and the Government and that none of their acts should seem to appear as a criticism of those who have the responsibility of administration."

While enforcing among his subordinates what he called "moral discipline," and emphasizing by his example and his acts what it means to be a "Republican Minister of War," General André has introduced many much needed reforms for the welfare of the Army as well as for its efficiency.

The order against wearing civilian clothes which General de Gallifet issued and which so useless hurt the feelings and interfered with the comfort of the officers was repealed. The obstacles which monarchy had put to the marriage of officers by forbidding them to marry women who had not a dowry of at least \$6,000 have been removed. Several categories of officers whose material condition was very bad had their salaries raised. Thus the French Captains, who, up to this time, were the worst paid in the great armies of Europe, saw their situations greatly improved and a like reform is announced in favor of the Lieutenants. At the same time, the private soldiers, who have always lived on a coarse kind of bread commonly called "la boule de son," are promised a better quality of flour for their daily loaf.

The democratic spirit of these reforms is more especially shown in another measure of General André favoring those officers who had not the advantage of being educated in the high military schools such as Saint Cyr or l'Ecole Polytechnique and who were therefore unable to be promoted to the higher grades in the Army. The Minister of War has decided to give them, too, a fair chance of promotion.

While carrying on these practical and much needed improvements the Minister of War has continued the work of his predecessor in all that pertains to technical reforms by putting the Artillery regulations in harmony with the new transformed material, by introducing companies of bicyclists in all the troops and suppressing

some old-fashioned institutions, whose uselessness has been recognized, such as the "general inspections" which took place at certain fixed dates at a great expense and with little profit.

Last, but not least, the new Minister has prepared a bill for the amendment of the military code embodying some reforms the urgency of which has been so strikingly emphasized by the trials of Captain Dreyfus. This bill proposes to hand over to the civil courts all misdemeanors or crimes which have no military character. It gives to the Court of Cassation the power to annul all sentences of courts-martial, which heretofore were referred to a military Court of Appeal. Extenuating circumstances may be granted; the ballots of the Judges will be secret and the military courts will be recruited only among trained men with some knowledge of the law.

These and other measures of the same kind are enough to show that the Minister of War is in earnest, and that a soldier may be a progressive and useful reformer even if he be at the same time a Dreyfusist, a Free Mason and a Republican. General André has not courted popularity. He has done his duty boldly without heeding the insults of a vile gutter press. Pretty soon he will be one of the most popular Ministers the Republic has had since the retirement of M. de Freycinet and add to the strength of the Waldeck-Rousseau administration.

## CENSORSHIP OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

Capt. Ernest Rason, R. N., in the "United Service Gazette" says: The censorship of the Russian press is believed in England to be so strict that no complaints can possibly be published, and interested people keep up this fiction. It will be, no doubt, then, both surprising and interesting to the readers of the "United Service Gazette" to learn that the censorship of the Russian press, as regards naval and military matters, gives an almost free opportunity for the discussion of complaints, grievances, etc. In fact, the censor of the Russian press frequently allows letters and articles to appear which would hardly be accepted by the editor of any respectable English naval or military journal.

The following extracts from letters written by Russian officers to the Russian papers will enable the readers of the "United Service Gazette" to judge how far the accounts of a severe censorship of the press in Russia are true, and it will also afford an insight into some of the grievances and wants of the Russian Army.

The first letter chosen is from a young officer, and it depicts the difficulties experienced by a young officer on joining, and the wearisomeness of the drills, and how his self-esteem is troubled by the fads of the captain of his company. The young officer is always at the beck and call of his captain. He has to see that the men, in putting their knapsacks on, lift their elbows and do not open their legs too much; that the butt of the rifle is in line with the toe of the right foot; that the soldiers know the rank and titles of the senior officers, etc., etc. So from day to day he does the work which happens for the time to strike the mind of the captain of his company. In the third year the young officer has already washed his hands of himself and of the Service, and has become weary of undertaking each day a duty which is suitable only for a sergeant, so that he tries by every means in his power, legal or illegal, to escape duty, wandering from corner to corner with melancholy feelings, and a sullen protest in his mind against the waste of time.

Another specimen is more reasonable, but it is hardly in accordance with a severe censorship of the press that it could have been published.

An officer, writing on the value of Government boots, remarks: "The Government boots rarely fit the soldiers, although there are eight different sizes kept in stock. These bad-fitting boots are the cause of so many men being absent from maneuvers, and it is evident in time of war that the number absent from sore feet would be many more than in peace time. Government boots let the water through, however well they may be greased, and even a few versts marche through damp, muddy streets will give the soldier wet feet. Perhaps it may be argued that Government boots are lasting, but this is not true. They have one virtue, they are cheap. But whilst ordinary boots will last a year, Government boots last at most six months, generally only four months. Ordinary boots have the advantage over Government boots that they do not allow the water to pass through them, so that Government boots have only the appearance of cheapness."

A third grievance is one affecting officers below the



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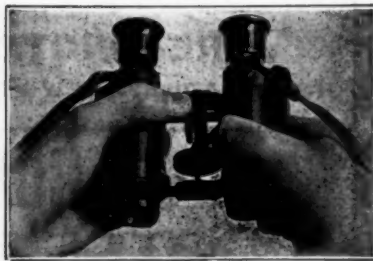
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rank of lieutenant-colonel. An officer writes to the military paper, "The Scout," to start an agitation with the intention of inducing the authorities to abolish the necessity of officers when off duty saluting their superiors, unless such superiors are at least of the rank of general or are in command. The letter begins by relating how in St. Petersburg not long ago in one of the principal streets a captain was walking with his wife when it was snowing hard, and it was difficult to look in front. A lieutenant-colonel happened to be walking in the opposite direction, and the captain did not notice him. He suddenly heard some one call "Captain!" and seeing the lieutenant-colonel, he walked up to him and saluted. "Why did you not salute me?" was the greeting. "I am sorry, but I did not notice you were a superior officer," replied the captain. To this the lieutenant-colonel retorted: "It is shameful. What sort of an excuse is that? It is shameful." All this tirade takes place in the presence of the captain's wife and the public. Such a scene, the writer continues, is risked by every officer, because the rank of an officer is very difficult to distinguish, for it is only marked on the epaulets. For a captain to walk about in public is distressing; he has always to be looking about him. A general is easily noticed, and there are but few of them, but colonels and lieutenant-colonels are plentiful. A captain rests on a seat, but he has to get up every few minutes to salute some senior officer. He goes into a restaurant and sits down to eat, but immediately he has to lay down his knife and fork and rise to salute a young lieutenant-colonel who enters. If the lieutenant-colonel sits at a table close to the captain the latter has to leave his table and ask permission of the lieutenant-colonel to continue his meal. A colonel enters, and the unfortunate captain has again to leave his table to ask permission to continue eating. Junior officers are also ordered to salute retired staff officers, who are not always noted for the correctness of their dress. It sometimes happens that a junior officer has to salute a gentleman in nankeen trousers, an unbuttoned coat showing a naked, uncovered neck, and who holds in his hand such an entirely unwarlike article as a basket from which peeps the end of a leg of veal or some vegetables.

#### ACCIDENTS TO WAR VESSELS.

Of the 79 persons on board the British torpedo destroyer *Cobra*, wrecked Sept. 18, only twelve were saved, ten of the navigating party and two others. No certain explanation is given as to the cause of the accident. It is variously ascribed to collision with a submerged wreck, a whale, and a hidden shoal.

One of the *Immortalité's* crew who took part in the search and was on the *Viper* when she sank off Alderney, says that the opinion among seamen is that the *Cobra* was doubled up by an explosion and plunged to the bottom stern first. They discredit entirely the story of the shoal.

It is also suggested that the final wrench came as the result of an extra severe sagging strain, accompanied, perhaps, by a twisting blow delivered by a cross sea.

The vessel is described as doubling up like a hinge and going down, the afterpart first and the other following immediately. A large number of men are supposed to have been lost in the water-tight compartments. The dinghy, it appears, was swung overboard anyhow, enclosed completely in her canvas covering, and had drifted some distance when the survivors reached her by swimming and held on to her until such time as the canvas covering could be ripped open and the men could climb into her singly.

A complicated, densely-packed box of machinery, built as light as possible, in order to obtain the highest possible speed, on a displacement of 400 tons only she carried machinery of the same engine power as the *Collingwood* and the other battleships of nearly 10,000 tons of the Admiral class. The hulls of destroyers, the *Cobra* amongst them, are built of steel less than a quarter of an inch thick, which is rendered as rigid as circumstances permit by the frames. Only this thin sheeting of steel is between the crew and death at all times, and the risks are increased by the amazing pace at which these craft cut their way through the water. The vessels are small, light, and consequently easily affected by heavy seas or currents.

The following were the main particulars of the *Cobra*: Displacement, 400 tons; length, 223½ feet; beam, 20½ feet; draught, 6 feet; screws, 12 feet; horse power, 10,000; speed, over 35 knots an hour; coal capacity, 107 tons. The *Cobra* was to have been armed with one 12-pounder and five 6-pounder quick-firing guns and two Maxims, and he had two tubes from which to discharge torpedoes.

This is the fifteenth serious disaster to vessels of the British Navy during the last 31 years, resulting in the loss of some 2,000 lives. Sept. 7, 1870, the Captain foundered near Cape Finisterre with a loss of 472 lives. Sept. 1, 1875, the *Vanguard* was sunk by a collision with the *Iron Duke*, the crew of about 400 being saved. July 14, 1876, 45 were killed and 50 injured by the explosion of the boiler of the *Thunderer* during her trial trip. March

24, 1878, 300 perished by the foundering of the training ship *Eurydice* in a gale off the Isle of Wight. Ten were killed and 40 wounded by the explosion of the 38-ton gun of the *Thunderer*, Feb. 12-16, 1880. The training ship *Atalanta* was lost with all hands in a gale off Bermuda. The explosion on the *Dotterel* in the Straits of Magellan, April 26, 1881, resulted in the loss of 143 out of 150. Bad navigation wrecked the gunboat *Wasp* off Tory Island, Sept. 22, 1884, with a loss of 52 lives. No lives were lost when the ironclad *Sultan* ran ashore on one of the Maltese group, March 6, 1889, but seven were lost when the gunboat *Lily* struck on a rock off the Labrador coast, Sept. 16, 1889, and two were killed and eight injured by an explosion on the cruiser *Baracouta* during her trial trip off Margate, Feb. 7, 1890. Only three seamen were saved out of 172 officers and men when the torpedo cruiser *Serpent* ran on a rock near Cape Vilano during a gale on Nov. 10, 1890. The sinking of the flagship *Victoria* by collision with the *Camperdown* off the coast of Syria, June 22, 1893, resulted in the loss of Admiral Tryon, 22 officers and 336 men. No lives were lost when the torpedo *Viper* ran aground on the Island of Alderney during the naval maneuvers this year, but 67 are missing from the *Cobra*. The statement we recently published from the "Notes on Naval Progress" shows that 251 lives were lost in about 100 accidents on naval vessels during the year 1900. One Japanese training ship was lost with 121 on board and 40 lives were lost by the wreck of the German training ship *Gneisenau*.

#### ELECTRIC TARGETS AT ALDERSHOT.

In musketry training at Aldershot experiments are being made with a new style of targets. Heads are made to appear and disappear at regular intervals, by electricity, along the sky line of a range of hills, representing an enemy taking aim and firing. These constitute targets upon which the rifle shots practice. On a railway which the enemy is supposed to be guarding an armored train appears and is subjected to heavy fire. In its rear follows the cavalry patrol, who are also subjected to a heavy rifle fire, completely riddling them, though they effect their object in the destruction of the line as is shown by the electrical explosion of dynamite. The signal cabin to the right of the railway, containing several men, is then riddled, and a farmhouse which concealed a large number of the enemy bombarded. Heads appear at every window and a soldier presently runs out of the door with a gun. The soldiers continued their advance until arrested by a heavy fire from artillery concealed in a dense clump of trees. The effect of discharging shells is simulated by the explosion of bombs near the dummy guns. The scheme is carried out by means of electric wires laid beneath the turf, and controlled by an engineer, who follows the movements of the troops by means of an arrangement of mirrors suspended over his head, in a butt. In a trial with these targets where the maneuvers had been satisfactorily carried out the targets were carefully examined, and it was discovered that the firing of the soldiers had been particularly accurate, many of the targets being completely riddled.

#### HISTORY OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

"The legislative history of the General Staff of the Army of the United States," which was authorized by Congress to be printed, is the title of a valuable and interesting compilation made under the direction of Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, by Mr. R. P. Thian, the Chief Clerk of the Adjutant General's office. Mr. Thian is very thorough and exact in whatever he does and this compilation has been made with great care and good judgment and is exhaustively indexed. As a book of reference it is entitled to a prominent place on the shelves of all military libraries. It embraces all the Resolves of the Continental Congress and the laws of the United States, from 1775 to 1901, affecting the several Staff Departments and Corps of the Army, each chapter being headed by brief remarks relative to the establishment of the particular department of which it treats and has a complete list of the several heads of that Department from the earliest period to the present date. For a purely military publication it has unusual interest to the historical student as it throws powerful side lights on the difficulties under which the Colonies labored when they determined on armed resistance to British oppression, and the various means resorted to by the Continental Congress to arm, equip, clothe and feed the army; for instance, the procurement of arms, the incentives offered for their manufacture and that of gunpowder, the providing means of subsistence, clothing, etc. The want of proper quantities of clothing is forcibly shown by the fact that Washington was compelled to offer his men an additional ration for each coat turned, and that the possibility of distributing two shirts per man was an occasion deemed by him of sufficient importance to be announced

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in General Orders; again, he offered a reward for the ingenuity of the troops in submitting the best rawhide substitute for shoes. In his preface Mr. Thian says:

"The history of the General Staff is marked by good judgment, great executive ability, and readiness of execution in emergencies. The value of the staff has been fully demonstrated by the administration of its affairs in the wars of the past, but in none more so than during the late Civil War, when the system was submitted to most severe tests, from which it emerged triumphantly. The crowning evidence of its thorough effectiveness was the preparation of the plan by the Adjutant General's Department for the muster-out and disbandment at the close of that war of the Volunteer armies, numbering over 1,500,000 officers and men, distributed to 1,274 regiments, 316 independent companies, and 192 batteries. The plan was submitted to the Secretary of War and the General of the Army and was adopted within one hour of its presentation. The movement homeward commenced May 29, 1865, and had it been practicable to spare all the forces, the entire number could easily have been mustered out and returned to their homes within three months. Six hundred and forty-one thousand were mustered out within about two months, 741,000 within two and a half months, and 800,993 were discharged by November 15, 1865. In his annual report for that year General Grant states that—'These musters-out were admirably conducted; 800,000 men (subsequently increased to 1,034,064) were passing from the Army to civil life so quickly that it was scarcely known, save by the welcomes to their homes.'"

#### SCORES WITH "INFALLIBLE" SMOKELESS.

Mr. Harry Kirkover of Fredonia, N. Y., won high average at Titusville, Pa., for a two days' shoot. He shot 21-¼-7½ "Infallible" smokeless powder, his average being 89 4-10 per cent. for the two days. This is the first high gun average for L. & R. "Infallible" powder. Mr. James Atkinson, New Castle, Pa., was second with L. & R. smokeless, winning 86 per cent. Mr. L. B. Fleming of Pittsburg, Pa., was third high gun, making 85 7-10 per cent. This is a notable beginning for the new Laffin & Rand "Infallible" smokeless. The gentlemen mentioned were all high guns for both days.

Mr. L. B. Fleming of Pittsburg, Pa., won high average—90 8-10 per cent. at the Olean, N. Y., tournament on Sept. 10, 1901. Mr. Fleming shot from the eighteen-yard mark, and in addition made 57 straight flying targets. He shot his favorite load, 40 grains, 1¼-7½ chilled shot, L. & R.

Mr. Fleming also won high average at the Homestead shoot, Sept. 25, 1901, making 90 4-10 per cent., shooting Laffin & Rand new "Infallible" smokeless, load as follows: 24 grains 1¼-7½ chilled shot.

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It appears that most of the attacks on foreigners in  
China have been represented by the Imperial Govern-  
ment as ending in the defeat and absolute expulsion of  
the foreigner, and that the Chinese Government never ad-  
mits that it has been beaten. The following proclamation  
by the Chinese General Liu tand Sira, has been posted  
all over Manchuria, and is published by the Russian mil-  
itary journal, the "Scout": "Russian robbers have fallen  
on China. They have occupied Tsitsihar, Kirin, Muk-  
den, and Peking. They have desecrated the tombs of our  
Emperors, robbed the inhabitants, and ravished the**JACOB REED'S SONS,**1412-1414 Chestnut Street,  
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women. For such action God will punish them; but  
they must also be punished by the inhabitants. We must  
eat their flesh and sleep on their skin; then only can we  
be content."We are sorry to hear that our bright little contem-  
porary at Aparri, Northern Luzon, the News, which was  
the journal of the 16th Inf., was naughty recently and,  
metaphorically speaking, had to be spanked by the Dis-  
trict Commander, Col. C. C. Hood, who ordered the office  
closed. The editor assures us that the article that caused  
the trouble got into the paper by mistake. We regret to  
hear of this misfortune to the little sheet, for it had re-  
flected credit on the organization that fathered it.**The Garlock Packing Co.**136 LIBERTY STREET,  
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The New York Evening Post says: "We have re-  
ceived from the wife of an Army officer now stationed in  
the Philippines an appeal for magazines, illustrated peri-  
odicals, and papers for the troops there. We are glad  
to call our readers' attention to this genuine need, and to  
say that Mr. Z. C. Collins, Army Secretary of the Young  
Men's Christian Association, Manila, P. I., will distribute  
all parcels of reading matter sent to his care. Any Army  
Quartermaster will forward such matter at the expense  
of the Government, if addressed to the 'Depot Quartermaster  
at Manila, for distribution among soldiers.' There are now  
50,000 troops in the islands, widely scattered, and in many  
small, isolated posts. With active service over in many  
places the men are now subject to all the temptations of  
life in dull foreign garrisons, without the restraining in-  
fluences of home life and civilization. How great are the  
dangers to which these men are exposed the following ex-  
tract from a letter which we have also received from a  
company commander now in the islands shows: 'The school-  
teacher here is a rascal. He keeps a fonda, or drinking-  
place, where he dispenses vile veno and bassi, native li-  
quors, supplemented by beer and cheap imitation whis-  
key, brandy, rum, and Italian and French vermouth to  
my soldiers, upon which they proceed to get drunk and  
subsequently very sick with the malarial fever, from which  
they have difficulty in rallying, owing to the debilitated  
state in which it leaves them. But the men behind the  
gun will fight for 'Old Glory,' even if they are a lot of  
drunkards. The surgeon here, in his last monthly report,  
said that 80 per cent. of the command drinks to excess.  
Newspapers and magazines will diminish the tempta-  
tion due to idleness, and we urge our readers to contrib-  
ute liberally to this cause.'

Officers serving in the cities of Kansas report a  
pleasing success in enlisting young men for the naval  
Service. They have already sent not fewer than 116  
fine young recruits to the Norfolk Navy Yard for gen-  
eral service. These young men possess, in the opinion  
of the naval men who have enlisted them, many of the  
best characteristics required in our Navy, including a  
morality superior to that of the men enlisted along the  
Atlantic seaboard. Sober, industrious and obedient,  
these recruits from an entirely new field give evidence  
of the interest now pervading the whole country in our  
naval Service. It is hoped that the system so success-  
fully inaugurated will be continued until our ships shall  
be manned with the very best representatives of na-  
tives produced on the farms of the great West. Many  
of these recruits go to the training ship Hartford as  
soon as she shall arrive on the coast. The Hartford  
may be looked for some time during the last week in  
October, when her present crew of new-made sailors  
will be exchanged for the "awkward squad" from the  
wheat fields of Kansas.

The Berliner "Neuste Nachrichten," on Aug. 23, pub-  
lished a strong criticism, apparently written by a naval  
man, upon the recent British naval maneuvers. The  
writer declares that after careful study the rumors  
concerning the alleged inefficiency of the British fleet  
must be regarded as absolutely justified. He even goes so  
far as to say that the British fleet, matched against a  
hostile fleet of even approximately the same caliber, would  
be badly defeated. The writer considers Great Britain's  
naval equipment to be far behind the latest improvements  
in ships, material, construction, armor, and guns. First-  
class armored cruisers, he declares, are conspicuous by  
their absence, and the number of torpedo catchers and  
destroyers is equally insufficient. He regards the sudden  
close of the maneuvers as proving the well-founded char-  
acter of his contention, "Admiral Noel being in a hope-  
less plight owing to the bad material under his com-  
mand. The failure of the cruisers," continues the writer,  
"shows a want of clear method in the tactical use of this  
class of war vessel in the British Navy."

A notable sale of obsolete and unserviceable small  
arms will be held at the Mare Island Navy Yard on Oct.  
21, and the occasion will be notable for the reason that  
much of the material will embrace guns of the most  
curious and old-fashioned designs. A large part of the  
collection includes many arms brought from the battle-  
fields of Samoa and the opportunity for acquiring rare  
old guns of small caliber will bring together an assem-  
blage of gun sharps and curio hunters such as the yard  
has not seen since the sale of King Malaetoa's sale of  
material rescued from the Vandalia and Trenton pre-  
sented to that ruler by the United States authorities  
some years since.

As to the disaster which recently befell the British tur-  
bine torpedo boat destroyer Cobra, it is reported from  
London that the Admiralty themselves incline to accept  
the belief that the construction of the vessel was faulty.  
In order to obtain a speed of forty miles an hour the  
vessel's plates were made very thin, while the machinery  
was abnormally heavy. The result was that when the  
boat caught bow and stern on the crest of two waves it  
broke amidships of its own weight.



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Brevet Major Gen. George W. Getty, U. S. A., a gallant veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, who died Oct. 1 at Forest Glen, Md., was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy July 1, 1840, as a second lieutenant, being assigned to the 4th Artillery. He served during the Mexican War and received a brevet of captain Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He was promoted captain in the 4th Artillery November, 1853, and appointed lieutenant colonel and A. D. C. Sept. 28, 1861. On Sept. 25, 1862, he was appointed brigadier general of Volunteers. He received brevets during the Civil War as follows: Lieutenant colonel, U. S. A., April 19, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service during the siege of Suffolk, Va.; colonel, U. S. A., May 5, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness; major general of Volunteers, Aug. 1, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill; brigadier general, U. S. A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the capture of Petersburg, Va.; major general, U. S. A., March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war. He was appointed colonel of the 37th Infantry July 28, 1866, and was mustered out of the Volunteer Service in October of the same year. He was transferred to the 3d Artillery Jan. 1, 1871; to the 4th Artillery July 17, 1882, and was retired Oct. 2, 1883, with rank of colonel.

The history of General Getty is the history in part of our Artillery during the Civil War. He was a gallant and able soldier and was one of that class of skilled artillerymen, who like Hunt, Barry, French, and others who might be named, received less honor than their merits deserved. Getty was a captain in the Regular Army when the Civil War began. He ended it as a major and brevet brigadier general of Regulars and a brevet major general of Volunteers. He was severely wounded in the Wilderness fight, but was on duty again the following month. Wm. T. Sherman, George H. Thomas, Richard S. Ewell and "Tom" Jordan were among his classmates at the Academy. The only survivor of that class now is Col. Robert P. Maclay, of Anchor P. O., La.

Major General Chaffee, U. S. A., commanding the Division of the Philippines, in a General Order issued from Manila Aug. 8, directs that as the character of duty devolving upon troops in the Philippines amounts practically to field service, estimates will not be made for office barrack furniture usually supplied to troops serving at permanent stations. Such supplies will only be ordered for headquarters and offices in permanent buildings. Instructions are also given for the reduction of other needed supplies to the minimum. General Chaffee further, in his order, issues instructions resembling those recently given by Lord Kitchener relative to troops carting around luxuries and delaying rapid movements in South Africa in consequence. General Chaffee says: "Attention of commanders, especially regimental, troop, company and battery commanders, is directed to the large amount of baggage and company property pertaining to their respective commands, much not absolutely needed or necessary to the soldiers, which under transportation conditions existing in this Division seriously retards the speedy movement of the troops, imposes heavy expense on the Government and, therefore, must be reduced in amount to the lowest possible limit; to this end an examination will be made of all regimental and company property. Unserviceable articles will be eliminated, through the action of an inspector, and hereafter property will not be allowed to accumulate beyond the reasonable needs of companies on field service. Canteen fixtures must disappear entirely from company, troop or

battery baggage, billiard tables sold or stored. It is required also that property and baggage shall be so boxed, crated or baled when turned over for transportation as to be in fit and safe condition for handling by the Quartermaster's Department."

Acting Secretary of War Sanger has directed Major General Chaffee, the Military Governor of the Philippines, and Judge Taft, the head of the civil government in that Archipelago, to reach an agreement between themselves in the matter of a conflict that has arisen between the civil and military authorities at Manila. In thus refusing to interfere Secretary Sanger followed instructions given to him by President Roosevelt and his Cabinet, who considered the question at their meeting on Tuesday. While a minor matter in itself the question may have an important bearing in determining the extent to which the military may interfere with the civil authority as interpreted by the higher courts of the Philippines. Oakley Brooks, an ex-soldier, employed as a messenger in the military service, refused to obey an order. Threatened with punishment, Brooks responded that, as a civilian, the military authority had no control over him and the most it could do would be to dismiss him or ask for his transfer. The matter being called to the attention of General Chaffee, that officer ordered Brooks deported to the United States by the first Government transport. Just as the steamer was about to sail Brooks's counsel secured his release by habeas corpus, and the Supreme Court of the islands decided that General Chaffee had no authority to deport the man. General Chaffee reported the matter to Washington by cable with the result that he has been directed to confer with Judge Taft as to the proper course of procedure in the case. We had an account of a similar complication in mail items from the Philippines in our issue of Oct. 5.

The Army Brevet Board, of which Major General MacArthur is president, began its sessions in Washington, D. C., Oct. 8. The Board will have plenty of work. It will have 1,000 nominations to consider for Cuban brevets and also the nominations of a Board headed by General Chaffee, at Manila, which made recommendations for brevets based upon service in the earlier stages of the Philippine campaign. It has been deemed wise to recommit all these nominations to the present Board, which, having in hand the whole subject, can arrange a more uniform and equitable system of awards than would be possible for a Board dealing with only one phase of the campaign. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, it is expected, will be recommended for a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in the Santiago campaign. The members of the board are Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, Artillery Corps; Col. Francis Moore, 11th Cav., and Capt. Robt. A. Brown, 4th Cav., as recorder. Col. Thomas H. Barry, A. A. G., was assigned as an additional member during the week. It is not intended to review the work of the Schwan board, or of that which, headed by General Chaffee, sat in Manila, but merely to prevent duplication and errors. It is possible that the board will recommend the award of medals of honor in some cases, and it is expected that the Senate will act upon the brevet nominations without fail during the coming winter. They will include brevets for Porto Rico and China.

An authorized statement was made by the Adjutant General of the Army on Oct. 7 to the following effect: Although General Corbin has heretofore refrained from taking notice of newspaper statements concerning himself, to-day on being shown the published statement that he had been named by President McKinley for the brevet of Lieutenant General he stated in the most positive terms that no such suggestion or promise had ever been made by or to him or, to the best of his knowledge and belief, by any one in his behalf, and that if it had he should have given it his unqualified veto. He explained that any service he may have rendered the Government during the war with Spain or since is not of the character for which brevets have been or will be given; that under his own ruling brevets shall be given in no case but for gallantry in action with the enemy. No exception has been made to this ruling. It has been adhered to by the Adjutant General in every instance. In this connection it can be stated upon an authority that cannot be given—not General Corbin, but so high as to be beyond question—that the relations between the President and the Adjutant General are cordial and of mutual confidence and respect.

The Engineer School of Application of the 3d Battalion of Engineers, under command of Major Wm. M. Black, heretofore stationed at Willets Point, N. Y., have been successfully transferred to Washington and the Artillery barracks in that city have been converted into an engineer station. The engineers, comprising Cos. I, K, and L, with their officers and families, made the trip from New York by water, arriving on the Old Dominion line steamer Guyandotte on Oct. 9. Col. True, the depot quartermaster, had made complete arrangements for the disembarkation of the soldiers and their equipment and early in the morning the 4th Battery of Artillery, under Capt. Parkhurst, had moved out to its new temporary quarters at Fort Myer.

Capt. Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engineers, who with his crack Co. A of the First Battalion has been assigned to station at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to teach engineering by practical demonstration, will leave for that post about Oct. 20. His company since its return from the

Philippines has been stationed at Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y., getting together its equipments, etc., which duty is now practically completed. Captain Rees is at present in Washington under special instructions from General Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, to make a thorough study of the water supply system of the District of Columbia. Eventually the entire First Battalion will be sent to Fort Leavenworth. Orders will shortly be issued recalling from the Philippines Cos. B, C, and D, and within a month they will be on their way home with that station as their destination. It is General Gillespie's intention that they shall take part in maneuvers in connection with troops of the line and receive frequent practice under conditions as nearly like those of actual battle as possible.

Acting on the earnest suggestion of General Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, our Government has accepted an invitation to send delegates to the International Navigation Congress to be held at Dusseldorf, Germany, beginning June 20, 1902. General Gillespie is much interested in the matter and he has secured the approval of the Secretary of War to his plan to send as delegates of the United States three of the most distinguished officers who have rendered especially noteworthy service on inland works. They will be selected particularly with regard to their ability to represent this country with honor and dignity. Each one of them will be required to prepare a paper upon some subject to be read before the congress. In order that they may have time for preparation, the three officers have already been notified of their selection and urged to accept. As soon as their replies are received their names will be made public.

Capt. Frank Wildes has been promoted to be Rear Admiral, filling the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, which took place Oct. 9, when he reached the age of 62 years. Capt. Wildes satisfactorily passed his examinations for promotion and his papers were signed on Wednesday. He was in command of the Boston during the battle of Manila Bay and was placed at the head of the list of captains for his services on that occasion. As, under the law, his advancement could not retard the regular course of promotions, Captain Henry Glass, next on the list of captains, will also become a rear admiral by reason of Admiral Schley's retirement. Other promotions that will result will be those of Commanders F. P. Gilmore, and Eugene H. C. Leutze and Lieut. Commanders Sidney A. Staunton and Charles W. Bartlett, who will go up to the next higher grades.

Congressman J. A. T. Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, was in Washington this week, having just returned from a prolonged visit to the Philippines. He said that he did not look for much legislation affecting the Army beyond the usual appropriation bills during the coming Congressional session. Speaking of military affairs in the Philippines as he saw them, Mr. Hull said: "I believe we must expect to keep an army of about 40,000 men there for some years, at least. That is my judgment now. Next year I might think differently provided conditions change. Just now we have about 43,000 men over there. I would prefer to have 10,000 more soldiers in the islands than are really needed than to have 1,000 too few there. The interior of none of the islands is extensively developed.

The War Department has authorized the use of black powder in the mortar tests now being conducted at Fort Preble, Me., by a board of artillery officers under the supervision of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. Col. Myrick, who heads the Board, reported to the Department that in experimental shots smokeless powder has proved ineffective at short ranges and requested authority to use the old black powder.

The Navy Department has approved the recommendation of the Bureau of Equipment that the voltage of all electrical appliances for ships of the Navy will hereafter be 125 volts, instead of 80, as it has been for the past 13 years. The increase in voltage will reduce the weight of wiring, conduit, etc., used in installations with a corresponding reduction in the first cost for the electric plant.

Steps are being taken by the War Department to send troops to the Philippines to relieve those whose terms of enlistment have nearly expired. If there are enough short-term men in any one organization to warrant it, the whole will be returned home and another regiment sent to take its place. Otherwise separate detachments of recruits will be sent to fill the vacancies occurring.

Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., commanding the Department of California, in a General Order which we publish elsewhere, calls attention to frequent failures on the part of enlisted men to wear the prescribed uniform when on the public streets when off duty, and directs post and camp commanders to give this matter immediate and careful attention.

We have received and shall publish next week the reports of the Surgeon General of the Army, the Chief of the Navy Bureau of Navigation and of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy. Also the reports from several of the Army Department Commanders.

The organization of eight additional Coast Artillery companies in the Department of the East, (117th to 126th), commenced this week and is being actively prosecuted. It is expected they will be all filled to the maximum before the middle of November.



## THE SAMAR DISASTER.

The first detailed official account of the Samar disaster reached the War Department in a despatch from General Chaffee, containing reports by Lieut. James P. Drouillard, 9th Inf.; Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf., and Gen. R. P. Hughes, commanding the Department of the Visayas. The despatch read as follows:

Manila, Oct. 4.

From those who escaped the following:

Sept. 29—While at breakfast, 6:45 morning, company was attacked at signal ringing convent bells by about 450 bolomen, 200 from rear of quarters, while 200 in front simultaneously attacked officers' quarters. Company completely surprised. Force attacking in front gained possession of arms. Fight ensued for them in which most men met death in mess room in rear. Enemy beaten off temporarily by about twenty-five men who gained their arms. Sergeant Betron assumed command and endeavored to collect men to leave in boats, but were re-attacked by enemy.

Strength of command, 3 officers and 72 men. Killed, 3 officers and 40 enlisted men; missing, 6; wounded, 13; present, 13. Party attacking officers in convent entered through church in large numbers, led by president. Probably 101 rifles with company, 26 saved, 15 of lost [rifles] bolts drawn; 25,000 ammunition lost; 95 prisoners outside cuartel joined in attack at signal. Boat of missing men capsized. Captain Bookmiller may pick up men.

DROUILLARD.

Sept. 30—Have returned to Balangiga. Drouillard explains conditions correctly. Landed yesterday; inhabitants deserted town, firing one shot. Buried three officers and twenty-nine men; number of bodies burned. Quarters buildings fired as we entered. Secured or destroyed most of rations. All ordnance gone. Insurgents secured fifty-seven serviceable rifles and 28,000 cartridges. Forty-eight men Company C, 9th Inf., and one Hospital Corps man killed or missing, twenty-eight men accounted for. Found two in boat en route here. Buried dead, burned town, returned to Bassey.

BOOKMILLER.

De Russy has sent strong company to chastise savages if found.

HUGHES.

No other details. Names of killed to be determined by elimination of survivors as soon as possible. June muster roll probably latest evidence to be had.

CHAFFEE.

The list of casualties came in this despatch from General Chaffee, giving only the dead among the enlisted men:

Manila, Oct. 8.

Casualties engagement Balangiga, Samar, Sept. 28. Wounded will be reported as soon as received. Company C, 9th U. S. Inf.:

Killed—Sergt. John F. Martin, Sergt. James N. Ranges, Corp. Henry J. Scherer, Artificer Joseph R. Marr, Privates Joseph I. Godon, James Martin, John W. Aydelotte, Byron Dent, Eli Fitzgerald, Charles E. Sterling, Robert Sproull, John H. Miller, Richard Long, Joseph Turner, Gustav F. Schuitzer, Corp. Frank McCormick, Proal Peters, Leonard P. Schley, James F. McDermott, Charles E. Davis, Harry M. Wood, John Wannebo, Joseph O. Kleinhampl, Robert L. Booth, Guy C. Dennis, John D. Armani, Litto Armani, George Bony, John D. Buhner, James L. Cain, Frank Vobayda, and Charles Powers.

Died from wounds received in action—Corp. Thomas E. Baird, Privates Chris. F. Recard, and Floyd J. Shoemaker.

Missing, bodies probably burned when insurgents deserted town—Musician John L. Covington, Privates Patrick J. Dobbins, Jerry J. Driscoll, Evans South, August F. Perezeng, Christian S. Williams, Claude C. Wingo; also Harry Wright, Hospital Corps.

Killed Sept. 1, Bassey, Samar, Company G, 9th Inf.—Corp. John L. Weiss and Private Charles C. McManius.

CHAFFEE.

According to the reports thus far received, the Samar massacre was effected by the most despicable treachery. The president, or mayor, of the place, in whom doubtless there had been previous reasons for bestowing confidence, led one of the attacking parties. In the pacification of the islands there has been necessarily a certain amount of trust reposed in the local officials, and now that we have had the mask taken off the native character we are less shocked at the awfulness of this single act of treachery than we are surprised that our troops had escaped so long before. Costly and bitter as the lesson is perhaps a greater calamity has been prevented by this revelation of Filipino perfidy. Its effect will be felt throughout the Archipelago in our relations with the natives. The tendency to coddle will disappear and civilian ideas as to the best attitude to take toward the people will be subordinated to a military appreciation of the situation.

Some notes in the late Manila papers about Samar affairs are interesting. On Aug. 28 the Manila "Times" under the head, "Samar Operations Suspended—Gen. Hughes rests on his oars during rainy weather—Lucban quiet," said: "The military operations instituted by Gen. Hughes have been temporarily suspended on account of the late heavy rains. The separate commands are now being broken up and in small detachments form the garrisons of the towns, which are rapidly repopulating, a sure indication that no further trouble is anticipated in those places. General Lucban has removed his camp to some distant spot since the 18th inst., when he had such a narrow escape at the hands of the 1st Inf."

On Aug. 29 the same paper said: "The authorities are holding as prisoners six natives accused of being implicated in the killing of nine Chinese last February. The Chinese were cruelly butchered, robbed of their valuables and clothing and their bodies afterward thrown into the sea enclosed in sacks. General Lucban remains in close hiding and will not venture close to garrisoned towns. A festival was recently given in honor of the Governor by a people once hostile who now acknowledge their loyalty and avow their intention to hold by a stable government."

In the defeat of Aug. 18, referred to above, General Lucban was surprised, three of his guards being killed and the general himself being reported wounded.

## MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The following report from General Wade was received at military headquarters, Manila, on Aug. 31:

"On the night of Aug. 29 in Barrio Buboy, of Magdalena, Laguna, a detachment of native scouts of Company F, 8th Inf., surprised a party of about 20 insurgents. They killed two insurgents, one being Lieutenant Paylon, and captured seven rifles. About the same time and near Magdalena, Lieut. Bert H. Merchant, with a detachment of the 8th Inf., encountered a small party of the enemy, wounding two, one of whom died soon after. Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, with a detachment of the 8th Inf. and scouts from Cavinti, Laguna, while pursuing insurgents at Barrio Lapoc, of San Antonio, captured 19 Rem-

ington rifles, and one Mauser. Eighteen rifles were recovered from a river where they were concealed before the insurgents scattered into the mountains."

On Aug. 24 Capt. W. M. Bertsch of Co. M, 4th Inf., received the following surrender at Talisay, Batangas province: Col. Arcadio Laurel, Lieut.-Col. Francisco Malabanan, 15 other officers and 47 soldiers with 25 Remingtons, 15 Mausers, 7 German Express, 3 revolvers and 257 rounds of ammunition.

Two schooners, the Merced and the Cayasay, with crews of ten and nine Filipinos respectively were captured off the north coast of the island of Maricaban and sent to the custody of the captain of the port at Batangas. They were suspected of being filibusters in the service of the insurgents between the islands of Luzon and Mindoro, off the south coast of Luzon. No license or other papers being found aboard, the boats and contents were confiscated by the Government.

Lieut. Col. F. D. Baldwin, 4th Inf., forced the surrender of Noriel, the second in command of the insurgents in the provinces of Batangas and Tayabas, on Aug. 25. Noriel had made himself felt at various intervals when small detachments of the American soldiers could be caught a long distance from their camps carrying supplies to the interior towns. It was Noriel who attempted to reorganize the few bands of ladrones in the provinces of Cavite after Trias had surrendered and called in all the men he was able to command. Noriel brought in with him 17 officers and 47 rifles, the rifles all in good condition. The surrender took place at Talisay, Batangas Province.

Lieut. S. R. Gleaves with a detachment of the 1st Cav. from Santo Tomas, Batangas, captured on Aug. 28, in the adjoining barrios, four insurgent soldiers and one Remington carbine.

According to latest Manila mail advices the country about Zebu continues in a state of unrest. About midnight of Aug. 18 a party of ten guerrillas opened fire on the native patrol, which returned it and kept up a fifteen minute fusillade. This was repeated the next night. No casualties occurred. Potenciano Delima, an insurgent official, was captured with his force in the Naga mountains.

In the capture of the American deserter Arthur Howard, Lieutenant Colonel in the rebel forces, on Aug. 24, Lieut. O. P. M. Hazzard, 3d Cav., performed an act that has been much appreciated by our soldiers, for with the exception of Fagan, no deserter had made himself more obnoxious than Howard. The deserter's friends say he was a victim of "bino," and in a drunken fit was taken in and held by the natives, and on recovering his senses finding himself in the position of a deserter decided to throw in his lot with the natives. This lame excuse is the only one given. Howard, by the Manila papers, is said to have belonged to the Volunteers. He disappeared in August, 1898, and was for some time given up for dead. Howard is said to have boasted that his bullet killed General Lawton. His real name is now reported to be Waller and some say in Manila that he is a former British soldier. The official despatch of Lieutenant Hazzard announcing his capture was as follows: "I have the honor to report the capture of Arthur Howard, Lieutenant Colonel insurgent forces. With civil scout Ferguson and eight Macabebes disguised as insurgents I entered the insurgent camp last night about 8:30 and abducted Howard without being discovered by the insurgents. Colonel Atienza is in command in person and has with him 240 rifles and 219 bolomen. The camp is 8½ miles southwest of here."

Speaking of the leave of absence granted to Major R. L. Bullard, the Manila Freedom of Aug. 29 said: "No officer who has seen service in the Philippines has made a better record for himself than Col. Bullard. He was the power that made 'Bullard's Indians,' the sobriquet by which his regiment (39th Vol. Inf.) was known, one of the best fighting machines the United States Army has ever contained. His regiment saw as much hard fighting as any regiment that has been in the Philippines, and Col. Bullard was with his men during the whole of it. He looked after his men as few officers ever did, and knew personally every member of his organization. Col. Bullard will take home with him several large cases of souvenirs and relics, which he will present to various historical societies in the States."

The flagship New York, returning to Manila on Aug. 27, from a cruise in Japanese waters, the local papers commented on the unusual sight of three flagships in the bay at the same time, that being the second time such a thing had happened in Asiatic waters, the other time being at Yokohama. The three flagships at Manila were the Brooklyn, with Rear Admiral Remy; the New York, with Rear Admiral Rodgers, and the Kentucky, with Rear Admiral Kempff.

## MALVAR ROUTED BY 20TH INFANTRY.

One of the stiffest of recent fights in the Philippines was that reported by General Wade, commanding the Department of Southern Luzon on Aug. 29: "A band of insurgents was encountered yesterday, at 8:30 a. m. in the foothills near St. Bartholome, in Santo Tomas district. Our force consisted of 50 men of Companies B, E, F, G and H, under Captain Hale, 20th Inf., and the respective company commanders. The enemy numbered 350 rifles, and among them were seen several white and colored men in khaki uniforms. The enemy were commanded by Colonel Gonzales, and General Malvar was present and nearly captured. The enemy were driven over the mountains in the direction of Calamba. In the encounter 15 rifles were captured. Several of the insurgents are known to have been killed and wounded, among whom were Captain Castillo, killed, and Captain Valencia, wounded. The insurgents were badly frightened, and finally ran, throwing away their rifles as they went. Captain Hale now has about 200 men upon the mountains and is pursuing the enemy beyond the scene of the fight. Captain Galbraith's troop of the 1st Cav. reinforced Captain Hale just before the close of the fight. Captain Smith goes out with 50 men to reinforce Captain Hale."

A despatch the following day from General Wade said the fight was more important than at first reported. Eleven insurgents were killed and nine captured, including three wounded. The despatch said: "The troops were well handled by Captain Hale and only one of his men was wounded." The insurgents were in a strong position where they were entrenched and it was while endeavoring to draw the American troops into a trap that "they were cleverly outflanked by another column of our men." From another account it appears that General Malvar had for a week before the fight been erecting fortifications on the mountain side five miles northeast of Tanauan, Batangas Province. The officers of the 20th Inf. learned of his tricks and held a consultation with the result that Companies E, F, G and H from Tanauan and B from Santo Tomas under Captain Hale left Tanauan at 4 p. m. on Aug. 27.

They reached the foothills about 7:30 and at 8 a. m.

thirteen men of Co. B proceeded up the ravine and were fired on from right and left flank. The battalion was divided up at this junction. G and H, under Capt. H. J. Hirsch and Geo. H. Estes, Jr., made a left flank movement and poured a heavy fire upon the well protected breastworks, completely demoralizing the insurgents while E and F companies climbed the trails to the right and made a sudden descent upon them.

The only way up this precipice was by means of a bamboo woven ladder and Cos. E and F had to climb every inch up the mountain on hands and knees, and a fall meant certain death. A thrilling feature of the fight, says the Manila Times correspondent, was when G and H Cos. were within 200 yards of the trenches, and at this distance Guy German of G Co. yelled: "Where's H Company?" At this juncture a large heavy-set American negro renegade and deserter jumped up in the insurgent trenches and answered with a tremendous voice: "Here's H Company, d—n you Americans, come on," and they did come on to find only blood where he had been. A great many deserters were seen and heard to give commands in English. Their latest trick is to place a dummy above a rock and draw the American fire. The Americans' field glasses were too good and this trick did not work.

The trenches had houses built over them and large boulders to protect them. In fortifying this place they evidently selected the best position to be found as the 500 insurgents held their ground to a standstill. One man from B Co. was chased under a rock by five deserters and renegades, says one writer, who pounced upon the top of the rock and fired down the valley, not knowing a man was under the rock.

Capt. William S. Graves is said by one correspondent to have located Malvar by a ruse. A local official sent some supplies to Malvar's camp and informing Captain Graves the messenger was followed and the camp located. He reported the situation to Col. W. S. McCaskey who arranged the expedition. Capt. Harry C. Hale, who commanded, had only shortly before arrived at his company headquarters from Manila. The defeat was one of the worst blows yet inflicted on Malvar's forces. One of the weapons seized was a Remington revolver with a muzzle two feet long, captured by Lieut. Arthur M. Shipp. The activity of the 20th Inf. is doubtless pleasing to them after their long siege of police duty in Manila. In our issue of March 23, 1901, we spoke of the good natured jokes made on the regiment's comparatively quiet life in the city. That the men lost none of their fighting qualities is shown by this last engagement and others they have been engaged in. They together with detachments from the 21st Inf. and 1st and 6th Cav., have been continually on the trails night and day.

## GENERAL MACARTHUR WELCOMED.

General MacArthur's visit to his old home in Wisconsin meant one series of dinners, luncheons, suppers, banquets, and things that could be done informally. At the regular meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery of the M. O. L. U. S. in Milwaukee, Oct. 3, he was the guest of honor. It was one of the most memorable meetings in the history of the commandery.

The hall in which the banquet following the meeting was held was handsomely decorated for the occasion. Across the north end of the room was the headquarters flag of General MacArthur. The chandeliers were hidden away in clusters of silk flags, through which the electric lights shone down upon the long tables decorated with flowers and sparkling with burnished silver and glassware.

Among the guests of honor who occupied seats at the head of the table to the right and left of Dr. Walter Kempster, the commander of the Loyal Legion, who presided, were: Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A.; Major B. H. Dally, Major George F. Chase, U. S. A.; Col. Horace M. Seaman, Gen. J. W. Barlow, U. S. A.; of New York; Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. D. Towsley, U. S. A.; the Rev. C. S. Lester, Surgeon William H. Bell, U. S. N.; Major T. K. Birkhauser, Dr. J. A. McLeod, and Gen. H. B. Freeman.

Dr. Kempster opened the exercises with an interesting address, at the conclusion of which he introduced Gen. Charles King, who made the address of welcome to General MacArthur. General King, among other things, said:

"During the visit of our honored companion to the city of Milwaukee he has been the recipient of hospitalities and courtesies accorded to no other man in my recollection and that are dwarfed only by circumstances with which you are all too familiar—the period of national mourning that has befallen us. Yet, as I come before you to-night and look upon this assemblage, and think before whom I have to speak, I wish indeed that the task might have been assigned to worthier hands. It is not from lack of inspiration, because during the last week more cordial, appreciative, beautiful things have been said in honor of him than I can recollect as being accorded to any other man within the history, at least, of this order.

"The Army and the Navy have had their fierce battles in half a dozen wars, but the immortal conflict was the four years' struggle between the Union and the South. Others were but episodes; that the epoch of our national history.

"Above all, it is our privilege to greet to-night the friend and comrade of boyhood days, whose fame has as a staff officer and regimental commander in one fierce struggle after another eclipsed, despite his youth, the honors gained by even such as we who so delight to honor him: of him who, rising by sheer force of merit in the swift promotion that followed every opportunity, reached the climax of his fame in the brilliant campaign of the far Philippines, and who comes to us this night the foremost soldier of Wisconsin's past and present [applause] and with, who can say, what possibilities awaiting him in the even broader future! Men that never failed to rise to every occasion in forty years of splendid service are not the ones a nation like ours is apt to forget."

While the speeches of the evening were given up largely to complimentary allusions to General MacArthur as a soldier, his valiant and valuable services in the Philippines, and his career as a boy and young man in the city of Milwaukee, the possibilities of the future opened up by the war in the East were also touched upon. General MacArthur, the guest of honor, in his response to the address of welcome by Gen. Charles King, paid tribute to the brave soldiers who had aided him in his work. General MacArthur predicted a great future for the United States as a result of the subduing of the insurrection in the far-off Pacific islands. He was frequently interrupted by applause, especially when he referred to the bravery and sterling worth of the American soldier. As he concluded his address he proposed the toast, which provoked a prolonged round of applause, "Our soldiers in the Philippines, invincible and patriotic, they deserve well of the Republic."



## PERSONALS.

Capt. C. L. Phillips, Art. Corps, left Fort Hancock, N. J., Oct. 5, on a short leave of absence.

Major W. S. Scott, 27th Inf., on an extended leave is visiting friends at Power, North Dakota.

Lieut. Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., Art. Corps, and Miss Lucy Hitch were married in Paris, Ill., on Oct. 3.

Lieut. E. M. Rhett, O. E., a recent arrival at Willets Point, N. Y., has joined Co. L of the 3rd Battalion.

Major A. B. Dyer, Art. Corps, has left San Francisco and is a recent arrival at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Gen. J. H. Patterson, U. S. A., and Mrs. Patterson, of Albany, N. Y., are spending a few weeks in Lenox, Mass.

Lieut. A. T. Balentine, Art. Corps, recently visiting in Washington, D. C., joined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., this week.

Capt. James F. Brady, Art. Corps, U. S. A., and Miss Mabel Hornor were married on Sept. 30 in Washington, D. C.

Capt. R. L. Howze, 6th U. S. Cav., visited friends at Washington, D. C., this week and afterwards returned to Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Major M. Crawford, Art. Corps, on an extended leave from Fort Seney, N. Y., is visiting at the Westover, Washington, D. C.

Major H. L. Harris, Art. Corps, on sick leave from Fort Barrancas, Fla., is now in New York city with quarters at the Everett House.

Capt. G. F. Sanders, Coast Art., and his company, the 54th, expect to change base in a few days from Fort Hamilton to Fort Totten, N. Y.

Major L. H. Walker, Art. Corps, left Fort Washington, Md., this week on leave and at its expiration about Oct. 30, will join at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Col. William H. Powell, U. S. A., retired, of Sackets Harbor, N. Y., was on Oct. 4 nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Twenty-fourth Congressional district.

Cadet Philip Sheridan, the son of the late General Sheridan, has been ill for two weeks with typhoid fever. Mrs. Sheridan, his mother, has gone to West Point to be near him.

Major Frank Taylor, 15th U. S. Inf., arrived at Madison Barracks, Sackets Harbor, N. Y., Oct. 3, and at once assumed command of the post, in succession to Capt. S. E. Smiley, 15th Inf.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Bracher, of 204 Lenox avenue, New York city, announce the marriage of their daughter, Henrietta, to Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, U. S. A., on Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1901.

Capt. and Mrs. H. Marcotte will be at the Staniscourt, 32 W. 27th st., N. Y., until the 19th inst. They will spend two weeks of October in Washington, D. C., before going to their St. Augustine home.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, retired, and Mrs. Howard arrived in San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday to await the arrival of their son, Major John Howard, from the Philippines.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Fox, U. S. N., is to act as custodian of funds to be subscribed for a tablet to be erected at the Naval Academy to the memory of the late Lieut. Comdr. Jesse M. Roper, U. S. N., who lost his life in the line of duty while in command of the Petrel.

The appointment of Col. William H. Bisbee, 13th Inf., as brigadier general has resulted in the following promotions: Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Markley, 24th, to be colonel of the 13th Inf.; Major Daniel Corman, 21st, to the lieutenant colonel 24th Inf.; Capt. C. P. Terrett of 8th, to be major of 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank C. Bolles, 6th, to be captain 8th Inf. All these officers are in the Philippines.

Advices received from Fuchow at Victoria, B. C., Sept. 30, by the steamer Athenian tell of the narrow escape from death of five officers and several seamen of the United States cruiser Wilmington when that vessel arrived at the Chinese port early in September. The officers were going ashore in the cruiser's launch, when the boiler exploded and the top flew high into the air. Fortunately every one on board escaped uninjured.

Mr. Morgan, manager for the District of Columbia of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and Col. D. S. Gordon, U. S. A., retired, gave a dinner to Mr. Dexter, superintendent of domestic agencies, and Professor Stewart and Messrs. Wootton and Freeman, managers of the Baltimore and Richmond agencies, at the Metropolitan Club in Washington, D. C., a few days ago, which proved a very enjoyable event.

Many of the older officers in the Navy will be interested in the information recently given to the press of the engagement of Miss Sarah Stryker Albert, daughter of the late Chief Engineer John S. Albert, U. S. N., to Mr. Thomas Beaver Brown, of Philadelphia. The wedding will take place on some date not yet set during the coming winter. Chief Engineer Albert will be remembered as one of the most progressive of his corps.

Lieut. Commander John B. Milton, U. S. N., assumed charge of the branch hydrographic office at the Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 30, relieving Lieut. Commander Calkins, who left for Portsmouth, N. H. Lieut. Commander Milton established the branch hydrographic office in San Francisco seventeen years ago. Prior to his present appointment he was executive officer of the Wisconsin, the construction of which vessel he superintended at the Union Iron Works. Commander Milton's appointment will probably be but temporary.

Lieut. Comdr. Carl W. Jungen, U. S. N., has successfully passed his examination for promotion to that grade and has received his "gunboat commission" from the President. Mrs. Jungen will be remembered by many Navy officers as the charming niece of Medical Director G. W. Woods, U. S. N., retired, who was on duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard at the time Miss Woods was married to Lieut. Commander Jungen. San Franciscans will recall the fine voice of Miss Woods and will be pleased to know that it is still bringing pleasure to all those fortunate enough to enjoy the friendship of Lieut. Commander Jungen and his wife.

Capt. and Mrs. F. A. Kendall were again the hosts at a delightful evening entertainment at their home in Cleveland, the guests of honor being Col. Jared A. Smith, C. E., and Mrs. Smith, who have very recently become grandparents for the first time. The indirect cause of the jubilation is a bouncing boy, born to Dr. Smith and the esteemed young matron who has made the Smith family doubly happy. Sharing the pleasures of the evening were Major Dan. C. Kinsman, C. E., Mrs. Kinsman, Capt. and Mrs. Henry Marcotte, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Dr. Smith and, of course, Captain Kendall, who, though suffering with an "indisposed foot," with his charmingly vivacious daughters, Mrs. Kelly and Miss Kate Kendall, aided the esteemed hostess in her really "Army home gathering."

Gen. and Mrs. Evan Miles have changed their place of residence to 2156 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

Asst. Surgeon Willard F. Freeby, U. S. A., visited in New York city this week, returning to Porto Rico from leave.

Lieut. George L. P. Stone, U. S. N., and Miss Katharine Linne were married on Sept. 18 at Yuba Buena Island, Cal.

Lieut. R. F. Woods, Art. Corps, joined at Fort Du Pont, Del., Oct. 5, and has taken command of the 45th Co., Coast Art.

Lieut. Edward S. Hartshorn, U. S. A., has been elected to membership in the New York Commandery of the M. O. L. U. S.

Vice-Admiral Elilbank Harley Murray, who entered the British Navy in 1846, was killed while hunting in the New Forest, Sept. 27.

Capt. E. T. Winston, U. S. A., is stopping at 505 West 112th street, New York city, and not at 595 in the same street, as has been stated.

Lieut. Gordon Johnston, 10th U. S. Cav., bade goodbye to Fort McHenry, Mo., Oct. 5, and left to join his regiment at Manzanillo, Cuba.

Mrs. T. J. Rodman and Mrs. James Cooper Ayres will spend the winter with Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Butler at 2235 Dana street, Berkeley, Cal.

Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N., and Mrs. Erben have returned to their home in West 44th street, New York City, after a pleasant visit abroad.

Capt. J. K. Cree, Art. Corps, left Fort Trumbull, Conn., this week for Meadville, Pa., where the body of his wife, who died Oct. 6, will be interred.

Commander and Mrs. Bleeker announce the engagement of their daughter, Elsie, to Capt. Ernst G. Waymouth, Royal Artillery, now stationed at Hong Kong.

Lieut. Col. Selden A. Day, Art. Corps, who has been visiting in New York and vicinity since his return from Porto Rico, was expected to join this week at Fort Williams, Portland Harbor, Me.

Mrs. W. A. Rafferty, wife of Col. W. A. Rafferty, 5th U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Charles Carr Clark, wife of Captain Clark, 5th U. S. Inf., are to be located at 1740 Q street for the winter.

Mrs. McFeeley, widow of General McFeeley, U. S. A., has returned to her home in Washington, D. C., from a summer passed on the New England coast. She will pass the coming winter in California.

Mrs. J. W. Benton and her son Webb sail on the Hohenzollern for Naples, Oct. 12. After traveling in Italy they will spend the winter in Germany. Address care of the "Dresden Bank," Dresden, Saxony.

Rear Admiral J. M. Forsyth, U. S. N., has placed his son, James Perkins Forsyth, in Dartmouth Medical College, at Hanover, N. H., and the Admiral is going to make his headquarters at Concord, N. H., on that account.

Much sympathy is being expressed at the serious illness of the mother of Rear Admiral O'Neil, U. S. N. Admiral O'Neil has gone to Boston in order to be near his mother if her illness bids fair to have a serious ending.

Medical Director J. G. Ayres, U. S. N., has been detached from duty at the U. S. Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to his home to await retirement on Nov. 3. Medical Director Dwight Dickinson, U. S. N., has been detailed as the relief of Medical Director Ayres.

Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Powers and family have returned to Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y., from a short visit with relatives in Maine. Lieutenant Powers, who recently received a commission in the U. S. Army as a first lieutenant, has been assigned to the 21st Inf.

Lieut. Col. W. T. Hartz, U. S. A., who recently arrived in New York city from Baltimore, Md., is stopping at 63 West 50th street with his family, where he intends to remain during the winter. It has been incorrectly stated that Col. Hartz was stopping at 63 West 56th street.

Col. and Mrs. L. C. Forsyth, Mrs. Munday and daughter have returned to Washington from Sweet Chalybeate, Virginia. They are at 1004 K street, having given up their house on Hillier place for the winter, as they contemplate going to Florida or Southern California.

Mrs. Robert H. Allen and her little daughter Elizabeth are visiting Gen. and Mrs. T. M. Anderson at the Soldiers' Home, Sandusky O. The Misses Anderson, daughter of Gen. Anderson, arrived in San Francisco from Manila on the transport Thomas, Oct. 1, and are visiting Mrs. T. S. Van Winkle of San Francisco.

The friends of Lieut. Comdr. Waldemar d'Arcy Rose, U. S. N., will regret to learn of his retirement from the active list of the Navy on account of physical disability incurred in the line of duty. His last active service was at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Mrs. Rose is a native of Prince Edwards Island, Dominion of Canada.

Mrs. W. S. Cowles, wife of Commander Cowles of the Navy and sister of the President, has returned to Farmington, Conn., to remain until the last week in October. Her recent visit to Washington was for the sole purpose of opening her house for the accommodation of her brother while waiting for the formal transfer of the White House to his new occupants.

The friends of Lieut. A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., will be glad to welcome that officer back to Washington after an absence of several years, during which time he has been on duty with the Asiatic squadron. Lieutenant Niblack will be remembered among naval officers as the earnest advocate of improvements in the former methods of coal-ing ships in the Navy, and to his persistent efforts to correct the absence of method in that important operation are largely due the great improvements which have been inaugurated within the last few years in the methods adopted.

We have heretofore referred to the memorial window to be placed in the Chapel of the Naval Academy at Annapolis to commemorate the late Lieut. Comdr. Theodor Bailey Myers Mason, U. S. N., who died Oct. 15, 1899. This memorial is by his widow, Edmonia Taylor Phelps Mason, a daughter of the late Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps, U. S. N., and has been designed and executed by Louis C. Tiffany, and is a remarkably fine specimen of the work for which he is held in high repute. The unveiling will take place Sunday, October 13, at 10:45 a. m., under the direction of Commander Wainwright, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and appropriate exercises will be held by the Rev. H. H. Clark, Chaplain, U. S. A. All the associates of the late Commander Mason and his personal friends are cordially invited to be present at this interesting ceremony. Trains will leave Washington on Sunday, Oct. 13, from the Baltimore & Ohio Depot at 8:30 a. m. and from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at 9 a. m. Returning, leave Annapolis at 4:10 p. m.

Ensigns Dudley W. Knox, Mark St. C. Ellis and Leigh C. Palmer have been promoted to be lieutenants of the junior grade.

Rear Admiral O'Neil, chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, has been summoned to New England by the serious illness of his mother.

Lieut. A. E. Waldron, Art. Corps, lately on leave at Orrs Mills, Orange Co., N. Y., was expected to join at Fort Hancock, N. J., this week.

Cadet Phil H. Sheridan, who has been very ill at West Point with typhoid fever, is reported by Major Banister, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., to be better.

Lieut. John E. Craven has been promoted to be a lieutenant commander and lieutenant (junior grade), and Provost Babin has been promoted to be a lieutenant.

Capt. Julien Vland of the French Navy, who is better known as "Pierre Loti," the distinguished author and member of the Academy, is seriously ill at Chefoo, China.

Sixteen Artillery officers of the Mexican Army, in charge of Col. Francisco Lunar, passed through New York Oct. 8 en route to France, where they will spend two years at the Creusot Works studying ordnance.

Lieut. Col. Geo. Andrews, A. A. G., U. S. A., Mrs. Andrews and Miss Katherine have taken up their abode at 2016 Hillier place, Washington, D. C. Miss Alice has gone to Miss Fitchett's School, Hampton, Virginia.

Col. and Mrs. G. B. Russell announce the marriage of their daughter Laura Howland to Mr. John McCaw Allen, Monday, Oct. 7, 1901, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Allen will reside at "The Hereford," Evanston, Ill.

Capt. and Mrs. Rogers F. Gardner, Artillery Corps, are on a short visit in Washington at the home of Chaplain Gardner's mother, 1115 O street, N. W. They return Oct. 20 to their new station, Fort Caswell, North Carolina.

Comdr. Uriel Sebree has been ordered to the command of the naval station at Tutuila, Samoa, relieving Comdr. B. F. Tilley, who has been promoted to the grade of captain. Commander Sebree will also command the Abarenda.

Surgeon General Sternberg, U. S. A., resumed his duties at the War Department, Washington, on Oct. 7, after an absence of several months spent in an inspection of the medical department of the Army in the Philippines.

Among those present at the reception tendered Sir Thomas Lipton in New York City on Oct. 8 by the New York Yacht Club were Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N., and Capt. Thomas D. Walker of the Revenue Cutter Service.

For defaming the late President McKinley at Plainfield, N. J., on Oct. 1, Thomas Doyle, until recently a member of Company L, 28th Inf., U. S. V., was arrested and sentenced to four months in the county jail. Doyle was perfectly sober when arrested.

Assistant Naval Constructor J. E. McDonald, U. S. N., was taken to South Valleja, Cal., Oct. 1, by special trip of the Unadilla from Mare Island. From that point he took the train for St. Helena in the hope that the change of air may strengthen his lungs.

Word has been received at the War Department that Secretary Root will not be able to return to his desk before Oct. 21. His health and strength are not improving as rapidly as was expected by his friends, and his condition is giving them some concern.

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine have taken an apartment on Madison avenue and 30th street, New York city, for the winter. Mrs. Blaine has returned to New York from Washington, D. C., where she has been on a visit to her parents, Admiral and Mrs. Hichborn.

Lieut. Comdr. Howard Gage, U. S. N., has been detailed for duty as Inspector of Machinery of the New Jersey and Rhode Island, in process of construction at the works of the Fore River Engine Company. Lieut. Commander Gage's last duty was on the U. S. S. Oregon.

Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson, who was the chief engineer attached to the China expedition, and who is on his way from the Philippines under orders to report to the Adjutant General, will, on his arrival, be assigned to the Bureau of Military Information, where the knowledge and experience he has gained are expected to be especially valuable.

Comdr. Jefferson Moser, U. S. N., for some time past in command of the Fish Commission steamer Albatross, will be the relief of Capt. C. C. Todd, U. S. N., recently detached from the Naval Hydrographic Office at the Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Captain Todd has been selected as the relief of Capt. F. W. Dickinson, U. S. N., at present in command of the U. S. S. Brooklyn, flagship of the Asiatic Station, and will assume the duties of that important command immediately upon his arrival in Manila.

Capt. Chapman C. Todd, Chief Hydrographer of the Navy, will shortly be detached from that duty and assigned to the command of the cruiser Brooklyn, Rear Admiral Remey's flagship, to succeed Capt. Francis W. Dickinson. Orders have been issued designating Comdr. Jefferson Moser to succeed Captain Todd as head of the Hydrographic Office, and Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Thomas, now on duty in the Hydrographic Office, will succeed Commander Moser in command of the Fish Commission ship Albatross.

Col. John C. Calhoun, grandson of the South Carolina statesman of that name, had an action in the New York Supreme Court to recover \$50,000 as commissions from the Atlantic Transport Company for the sale of the steamships Mississippi and Michigan to the United States during the War with Spain at \$500,000 each. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert, who was a witness in the case, testified that he had a contingent interest in the recovery, he having visited the War Department to secure the charter of the vessels.

Rear Admiral Sampson has taken possession of his new home, recently purchased, at No. 1613 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C. He reported to the Navy Department the fact of his arrival as soon as he reached the city. There has been no improvement in his physical condition and early in the week the following official statement was made regarding it: "Rear Admiral Sampson is suffering from an unusually prolonged attack of aphasia—an ailment which has troubled him in greater or less degree since he was chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance before the outbreak of the Spanish War. Save for this and a feeble condition resulting from a close affliction to work, Admiral Sampson has no other affliction and his condition is not serious to a degree wherein his life would be considered in danger. He has been for a great many years a sufferer from the most painful headaches, and these, among other things, are held responsible for his present mental light exercise, but nothing more."



Lieut. Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., is on duty at Morgantown, West Va.

Commander W. B. Newman, U. S. N., is at 31 Myer street, Hackensack, N. J.

Medical Director Dwight Dickinson, U. S. N., has arrived at Chelsea, Mass., for duty.

The Misses Schenck have returned to their home in Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Lieut. A. L. Rhoades, Art. Corps, has taken command of the 44th Company at Fort Washington, Md.

Mrs. Allyn K. Capron, 1336 Walbach place, Washington, D. C., has returned from the Philippines.

Mrs. Boyd, widow of Captain Boyd, U. S. A., is still in Plainfield, N. J., where she passed the summer.

Lieutenant Hagood of the U. S. Artillery is in the Presbyterian hospital, New York city, for treatment.

Lieut. P. M. Stevens, 23d Inf., lately at Fort McPherson, Ga., joined at Fort Douglas, Utah, this week.

Lieut. F. S. Long, A. C., and a detachment of Artillery has recently taken station at Fort De Soto, Fla.

Mrs. Hugh D. Bulkeley has returned from Europe and is now visiting her father, Judge Bland, at Reading.

Asst. Surgeon C. E. Koerber is a recent arrival at Washington Barracks, D. C., for temporary duty at that post.

Mrs. S. Preston Moore is visiting her sister, Mrs. Stewart Van Vleet, at her country home in Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., N. J.

Mrs. and Miss Ernst have closed their house in Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C., and joined Colonel Ernst in Chicago, Ill.

Gen. John Moore, U. S. A., and Mrs. Moore have returned to their home, 903 16th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Mrs. Carbaugh, wife of Col. H. C. Carbaugh, U. S. A., is in New York city on a visit, but will return to Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Mrs. Townsend, widow of the late General Townsend, U. S. A., and Miss Townsend have returned to their home on I street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, Art. Corps, left Fort Adams, R. I., for Washington, D. C., to attend the sessions of the Board of Brevets and Medals of Honor presided over by Major General MacArthur.

The civil court has dismissed the habeas corpus of Ex-Captain Deming, U. S. V., who contends in part that his trial by Regulars was illegal. The court holds it cannot review the acts of an executive officer except in case of palpable injustice.

Mrs. Gertrude T. Peck, daughter of Col. Charles I. Wilson, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wilson, is in Washington, D. C., at 912 19th street N. W., on a visit, after which she will return to New York city, where she will join Colonel and Mrs. Wilson for the winter.

Capt. Alex W. Perry, 11th Cav., U. S. A., is in the Presbyterian hospital, New York city, where he has been for six weeks suffering from the effects of a prolonged illness. He returned to the United States in July after three years of active service in the Philippines.

Capt. Malcolm Young, Art. Corps, promoted this week from 1st lieutenant and at present we believe the junior captain of Artillery, was appointed 2d lieutenant (from the ranks) in June, 1898. This ought to be good encouragement for young men ambitious to rise in the Army.

Mrs. Perry, wife of Gen. Alex J. Perry, U. S. A., made a flying visit to Washington, D. C., during the past week, but returned to New York to be near her son, Capt. Alexander Perry, who is slowly recovering. General and Mrs. Perry will not return to their I street home before Oct. 20.

General Sinclair, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sinclair are now at the Hotel Bancroft in Washington, D. C. Their house is not yet quite ready for them. They purchased the house on 19th street, corner of Jefferson place, and it needed many repairs. They hope soon to take possession of it.

In an article on the Duane family, in its series "Famous New York Families," the New York Evening Post calls attention to the services of James Chatham Duane, who died at New York, Jan. 8, 1897, after a long and distinguished career as an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Army.

General Compton, U. S. A., and Mrs. Compton returned to their home, 1416 21st street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on Saturday, Oct. 5. Their daughter, Mrs. Smith, wife of Major Leonard Smith, U. S. A., has joined her husband in St. Louis, where they have taken a house for the winter.

Lieut. Col. Chas. Morris, Art. Corps, has arrived at Sullivan's Island, S. C., and assumed command of the Artillery district of Charleston. Lieut. Col. Morris has appointed Capt. David Price and 2d Lieut. L. Sypher, A. C., on his staff, the former as quartermaster and the latter as adjutant, with station at Sullivan's Island.

Lieutenant Colonel Regan, 1st Inf., returned to Fort Slocum this week from the general hospital, Washington Barracks, where he had another operation on his wounded arm. The colonel was severely wounded at Tien-Tsin, China, while he was major in the 9th Inf. Colonel Regan has a recruiting detail in New York city.

Major Gen. H. C. Corbin and Miss Edyth Patten, who will be married in Washington, D. C., Nov. 5, have decided to follow the example of President McKinley and limit their season of mourning for President McKinley to the prescribed thirty days, and all the details of the wedding will be along the lines first planned.

Miss Esther V. Hasson, daughter of the late Dr. Hasson, U. S. A., has returned from a two years' sojourn in the Philippines, where for a part of the time she was chief nurse at Vigan. She is at present visiting friends at 176 Lefferts place, Brooklyn, N. Y. She will leave the Army and expects to go into private practice either in Washington or New York.

General William B. Rochester, U. S. A., and Mrs. Rochester, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Rochester, to Capt. Charles Wendell Fenton, 13th Cav., U. S. A. The wedding will take place in January at the home of the bride, 1306 18th street, N. W., Washington, D. C. General and Mrs. Rochester have returned to their Washington home from a summer passed in Vineyard Haven, Mass.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending Oct. 9: Chaplain W. T. Helms, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. M. Hudgins, U. S. N.; Lieut. C. H. Harlow, U. S. N., and Mrs. Harlow; Dr. D. H. Morgan, U. S. N.; Capt. J. C. Sanford, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. E. Gilmore, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. W. Stamford, U. S. A.; Gen. R. Murray, U. S. A.; Ensign J. H. Holden, U. S. N.; Lieut. M. K. Cunningham, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. G. Doyle, U. S. N.; Lieut. G. H. Stafford, U. S. N.; Lieut. F. M. Kemp, U. S. A.; Mrs. J. W. Bubb and Miss Bubb.

Mrs. M. M. Blunt is at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York city.

Lieut. L. S. Carson, 8th U. S. Cav., left Sullivan's Island, Oct. 3, for Puerto Principe, Cuba.

Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., retired, sailed Oct. 6 from Cherbourg en route to New York.

Lieut. W. R. Taylor, Art. Corps, arrived this week at Fort McHenry, Md., from San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. C. C. Clark, U. S. A., recently arrived from the Philippines, is now on duty at Fort Riley, Kas.

Lieut. F. H. Newcomb, U. S. R. C. S., has left Patchogue, N. Y., for 208 West 133d street.

Lieut. Frank C. Boggs, U. S. Engineers, has arrived at Washington, D. C., for duty from Willets Point, N. Y.

Brig. Gen. J. D. Bingham, U. S. A., who has been on a visit to Canada, should now be addressed at 1536 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. H. M. Dougherty, Art. Corps, is at present in command of the 27th Battery Field Artillery at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., until its captain joins.

Drs. Lewis Wilson Bishop and Archibald M. Fauntleroy have been appointed as assistant surgeons in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade.

Capt. Fox Conner and Lieuts. C. C. Carter and E. T. Weisel, Art. Corps, are recent arrivals at Fort Myer, Va., for duty with the 4th Battery, Field Artillery.

The engagement is announced in Baltimore of Miss Kathleen Kernan, of New York, daughter of Mr. John D. Kernan, to Capt. Jesse Slinguff, an officer in the Fifth Maryland regiment and during the Spanish-American War a lieutenant in the Volunteer Army.

The marriage of Mr. Edward V. Stockham, of Camden, N. J., to Miss Marion Hartranft is announced to take place Oct. 16 in Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Stockham is a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point. After graduation he held a commission in the United States Army, which he resigned to assume the direction of business interests in Maryland. Miss Hartranft is the daughter of the late Major General Hartranft, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania. The wedding will be a quiet affair, at which only members of the families will be present.

The marriage of Capt. George H. Penrose, Quartermaster U. S. Army, to Miss Katherine O. Hughtart, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is announced to take place on Oct. 22. Miss Hughtart is the daughter of the late Mr. O. H. Hughtart, president of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. Capt. Penrose is the son of Gen. W. H. Penrose, U. S. A., and has been stationed for the past three years in the Philippines and now stationed in Seattle, Wash.

#### SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Promptly at 8 o'clock Monday evening, at the residence of Commander J. A. B. Smith, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, occurred the marriage of his daughter, Miss Sophia Frances Smith, to Mr. Edmund Peyton Ramsay of Washington, D. C., the Rev. Harvey Murdock of Cumberland Street Presbyterian church officiating, Miss Estelle Snow of Baltimore acting as maid of honor, and Mr. George Mason of Jersey City as best man. The bride was escorted to the parlor by her father, Commander J. A. B. Smith, in full dress uniform, whilst the Navy Yard band played the wedding march. She wore a beautiful gown of white crepe de chine over white silk, elaborately trimmed with duchess lace and carried a bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor's dress was blue taffeta trimmed with old lace. The parlor was decorated with palms, fern and flags, and all of the Naval and Marine officers were in full dress uniform. After the ceremony supper was served. The bride has been prominent in Norfolk and Baltimore society and while a resident of the latter city was sponsor for the U. S. S. Montgomery, and when that vessel visited Mobile to receive the silver service presented by the city of Montgomery, she was entertained by the citizens of those cities. The groom is a graduate of Cornell and is now connected with the Rapid Transit Commission as Civil Engineer. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay left on a bridal tour of three weeks through the South. Among the guests were: Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. S. Barker, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Gibson and Misses Gibson, Capt. and Mrs. Frank Wildes and Miss Wildes, Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Snow, Pay Director and Mrs. E. Putnam, Commander and Mrs. J. M. Miller and Miss Miller, Medical Director and Mrs. H. J. Babbitt, Medical Director and Mrs. C. C. Persons and Miss Persons, Commander and Mrs. R. P. Rogers, Commander and Mrs. J. B. Briggs, Commander and Mrs. C. H. Arnold, Medical Inspector and Mrs. T. H. Street, Surgeon J. C. Byrnes and Miss Byrnes, Pay Inspector and Mrs. L. G. Boggs, Naval Constructor Washington L. Capps, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. T. Hall, Lieut. Comdr. Robert Ingersoll Reid, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. N. Little and Miss Little, Civil Engineer and Mrs. E. P. Goodrich, Naval Constructor and Mrs. R. M. Watt, Naval Constructor and Mrs. D. C. Nutting, Jr., Gen. and Mrs. R. L. Meade, U. S. M. C., Lieut. O. H. Rask, U. S. M. C., Lieut. E. F. Fryer, U. S. M. C., Lieut. Clarence Matthews, Chief Engineer and Mrs. A. C. Engard, Philadelphia; Miss Nellie Engard, Philadelphia; Miss Lillian King, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Hoxie, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. William Conper, Mr. Clair, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Wheeler, and many others from New Jersey and Washington.

At the home of Mrs. Walter Keney, 143 Washington street, Hartford, Conn., on Oct. 2, 1901, Mr. Frederick C. Neilson and Miss Florence C. Keney were united in marriage, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Ernst deF. Miel, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Hartford, Conn. The wedding was a quiet one, and only relatives and the most intimate friends were invited. The bride looked beautiful in a gown of crepe de chine over white taffeta with a long veil and handsome shower bouquet of bride roses. The maid of honor, Miss E. Vay Brown, of Salem, Mass., was most attractive in yellow silk muslin, carrying a large bunch of yellow roses. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Reginald Berney, of Hartford, and the groom's brother, John L. Neilson, of Brookline, Mass., was best man. The large parlors were a bower of autumnal glory. Ground pine, sumac, the fluffy clematis, the pale orange berries of the bittersweet and the brilliant crimson of the black birch berries were all artistically blended with the palms and ferns to form a most pleasing setting for so solemn yet happy an occasion. The young people, after a short stay, in Newport, R. I., and Brookline, Mass., will be at home at 143 Washington street, Hartford, Conn.

Miss Alison Low Turnbull, daughter of Lieut. Frank Turnbull, U. S. N., retired, and Mr. J. Appleton Hopkins, of New York, were married on Oct. 8 at Morris-town, N. J., in the Church of the Redeemer. The best man was Mr. Archibald D. Turnbull. The maid of honor was Miss Marjorie R. Turnbull. The ushers were

Mr. Arthur Turnbull, Dr. Walter Power, Mr. Milton Hopkins, Mr. Tuso, Mr. Thomas B. Gaunett and Mr. Daniel Stanwood. After the ceremony there was a small reception at the residence of the bride's father on Normandie Heights.

At a pretty home wedding at 204 Lenox avenue, New York city, on the evening of Oct. 9, Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, 28th U. S. Inf., was married to Miss Henrietta Bracher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Bracher of New York city. Lieut. Knowles has recently returned from the Philippines, where he saw hard service. A pleasing reminder of this service there was the fact that the bride entered the room handsomely gowned in a dress made of white pina cloth which he had sent to her from the far-away islands. It was prettily trimmed with white passementerie. She was attended by the sister of the groom, Miss Ella W. Knowles, as maid of honor, dressed in white point d'esprit over pink satin. The groom was attired in his full dress uniform, and was accompanied by his brother, Dr. Frederick Knowles, as best man. The ushers were Mr. Clarence Mackenzie, of New York city, and Lieut. Russell C. Langdon, 27th U. S. Inf. The families of the bride and groom and a large gathering of friends were present. Rev. Harry P. Nichols of Holy Trinity church, New York city, performed the ceremony of the Episcopal church. Soon after the wedding supper the bride and groom left for a short wedding trip. In the forepart of November they will go to Lieutenant Knowles's new station, Fort Wright, Washington.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George P. Palmer Dyer, U. S. N., and Miss Marie Dorothy Sturges Bell were married on board the U. S. steamship Santee at Annapolis, on Oct. 9. The bride is a daughter of the late Judge Joseph Bell, while the bridegroom is a son of the professor of French and German at the Naval Academy. The Rev. Dr. McComas officiated. At night the Santee was illuminated brilliantly, and a reception and dance were tendered by the paymaster and Mrs. Dyer. Paymaster Dyer has just returned from the Philippines, and is at present on duty in Washington.

A quiet but very pretty wedding took place at St. John's church, Johnstown, N. Y., Oct. 8, when Miss Clara Elise von Wettberg of Hartford, Conn., was united in marriage to Lieut. John Alden Degen of the 4th U. S. Cav. The bride, leaning upon the arm of her brother, Edward von Wettberg, was met at the chancel steps by the groom, his father, Rev. George F. Degen, of Augusta, Me., who performed the marriage ceremony, and Rev. Wolcott W. Ellsworth, rector of St. John's. Lieut. and Mrs. Degen left the same afternoon for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where Lieutenant Degen is stationed. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Anna von Wettberg of Hartford, and is a sister of Mrs. W. W. Ellsworth of Johnstown.

Lieut. Daniel Mershon Garrison, U. S. N., and Miss Jessie Croft Kelly, daughter of the late Wm. Aiken Kelly, were married on Sept. 26, 1901, by the Rev. J. Wilmer Gresham at the home of the bride in Charleston, S. C.

## THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Assistant Secretary.  
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS, OCT. 10, H. Q. A.

Capt. Ogden Rafferty, assistant surgeon, to San Francisco to relieve Major Robert J. Gibson, who will proceed to Manila.

Major Thomas U. Raymond, to Chicago, Ill., to relieve Major Henry I. Raymond, surgeon, who will proceed to Manila.

Leave granted Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., 13th Inf., is extended to include Oct. 31.

Leave to include Nov. 15, 1901, is granted Major Harry L. Rogers, paymaster.

#### RECESS APPOINTMENTS.

##### CAVALRY ARM.

To be First Lieutenants, With Rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

Louis W. Cass, Missouri, late 2d lt., 37th Vols., to 12th Cav.; Alexander H. Davidson, at large, late 1st lt., 36th Vols., to 13th Cav.; Thomas F. Ryan, at large, late capt. and com. Vols., to 11th Cav.; Arthur G. Sharpley, Kentucky, late capt., 31st Vols., to 12th Cav.; Gilbert C. Smith, at large, late capt., 49th Vols., to 2d Cav.; Osman Latrobe, Jr., at large, capt., P. R. Prov. Regt. Inf., to 8th Cav.; Wm. J. Kendrick, at large, late capt., 40th Inf., to 7th Cav.

To be Second Lieutenants With Rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

P. Disque, at large, late 2d lt., 47th Vols., to 5th Cav.; Max Sulmon, late 1st sergt., Co. K, 26th Vols., to 12th Cav.; Pvt. Kenyon A. Joyce, Co. B, 3d Cav., to 6th Cav.; Sergt. John H. Howard, Troop M, 6th Cav., to 9th Cav.

##### ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be Captains With Rank from Sept. 23, 1901, to Fill Original Vacancies.

First Lieuts. Malcolm Young, Lawrence C. Brown, Harry L. Steele.

To be First Lieutenants With Rank from Aug. 22, 1901.

Louis L. Chapplear, at large, late 1st lt., 35th Vols.; Carl K. Mower, Ohio, late capt., 41st Vols.; Samuel G. Sharpley, Pennsylvania, late 2d lt., 38th Vols.; Frederick McC. Smith, at large, late 1st lt., 48th Vols.; Percy Willis, at large, late capt., 45th Vols.

##### To be Second Lieutenants.

With rank from May 3, 1901: Pvt. William E. Murray, 31st Co., Coast Art. With rank from July 1, 1901: Lewis C. Hamilton, at large, corp., Sig. Corps, and late 2d lt., Sig. Corps; Kenneth C. Marsteller, at large, late 1st lt., 40th Vols.; Samuel M. English, California, late 1st lt., 35th Vols.

##### INFANTRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Markley, 24th Inf., to be colonel, Oct. 5, 1901, vice Bisbee, 12th Inf., appointed brigadier general.

Major Daniel Cornman, 21st Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, Oct. 5, 1901, vice Markley, 24th Inf., promoted.

To be First Lieutenants With Rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

Harry L. Cooper, at large, 1st lt., P. R. Prov. Regt. Inf., to 23d Inf.; John L. Jordan, at large, late capt., 35th Vols., to 18th Inf.; Thaddeus B. Seigle, South Carolina, late 1st lt., 38th Vols., to 27th Inf.; Lucius C. Bennett, at large, late capt., 31st Vols., to 21st Inf.

To be Second Lieutenants With Rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

Granville L. Chapman, at large, late 1st lt., 30th Vols., to 10th Inf.; Milo C. Corey, at large, late 1st lt., 36th Vols., to 30th Inf.; Robert D. Goodwin, at large, late corp., 3d Ill. Vols., to 4th Inf.; Walker H. Johnson, Minnesota, late 1st lt., 42d Vols., to 8th Inf.; William M. True, Missouri, late 2d lt., 3d Vols., to 16th Inf.; Batt. Sergt. Major Robert G. Caldwell, 16th Inf., to 13th Inf.; Corp. Francis B. Eastman, Co. D, 17th Inf., to 10th Inf.; 1st Sergt. William A. Roberts, Jr., Co. M, 9th Inf., to 21st Inf.; Corp. Francis C. Endicott, Co. H, 4th Inf., to 5th Inf.; Corp. Harry Parrshall, Co. K, 20th Inf., to 2d Inf.; Corp. George W. Harris, Co. E, Sig. Corps, to 9th Inf.

##### Transfers.

Second Lieut. William R. Taylor, Art. Corps, to the Cavalry arm, Oct. 3, 1901, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901,



vice Lansing, 3d Cav., transferred to Artillery Corps.  
Second Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing, 3d Cav., to the Artillery Corps, Oct. 3, 1901, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, vice Taylor, Art. Corps, to the Cavalry arm.  
Second Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, 28th Inf., to the Artillery Corps, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.

#### G. O. 121, OCT. 7, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

The following orders of the Secretary of War are published for the information of all concerned:  
1. Ten companies of coast artillery required to complete the organization of the Artillery Corps, as provided in section 9 of the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, will be organized as directed in General Orders, No. 65, May 13, 1901, from this office, at the stations named and by the transfers from existing organizations as follows:

No.	From old company	No.	To new company to be organized at
2	Sullivan Island, S. C.	117	Sullivan Island, S. C.
6	Fort Monroe, Va.	118	Fort Monroe, Va.
42	Fort Mott, N. J.	119	Fort Mott, N. J.
46	Fort Strong, Mass.	120	Fort Strong, Mass.
11	Key West Bks., Fla.	121	Key West Bks., Fla.
52	Fort Columbus, N. Y.	122	Fort Columbus, N. Y.
55	Fort Hancock, N. J.	123	Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
50	Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	124	Fort Warren, Mass.
13	Fort Clark, Tex.	125	Fort Clark, Tex.
32	Fort Canby, Wash.	126	Fort Worden, Wash.

The organization of the new companies will be commenced without delay by the transfer of enlisted men herein directed; the recruitment to the authorized strengths of all the companies named will proceed as rapidly as recruits become available.

Post commanders will detail available officers to organize the new companies until the arrival of the officers assigned to them.

Company funds, including stock in post exchanges, will be divided as directed in Circular No. 13, April 15, 1901, from this office.

The 5th Company, Coast Artillery, now at Fort Hamilton, New York, will proceed to Fort Totten, New York, for station when the latter post shall have been vacated by the engineer troops. The 126th Company, Coast Artillery, will take station at Fort Worden, Wash., when the barracks and quarters at that post are in readiness. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the transportation.

The permanent stations of the 12th, 122d and 125th Coast Companies will be announced in future orders from this office.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
H. C. CORBIN, A. G., Major Gen., U. S. A.

#### G. O. 122, OCT. 7, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions relative to the rendition of the Ordnance Department at Form 41-o from the seacoast fortifications are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Ordnance officers of seacoast fortifications will hereafter forward Form 41-o, "Statement of Principal Ordnance and Ordnance Stores on Hand," to the ordnance officers at the headquarters of the departments, by whom they will be transmitted to the Chief of Ordnance.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph II, General Orders No. 125, September 21, 1901, from this office, is amended so as to include among the fuses to be turned in to Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in addition to those specified in that order, all "AA" and "A" fuses of models 1893, 1894, and 1899; all fuses turned in to be replaced by the "High A" or "Low A" fuses, model of 1899, as required.

III. Announces that all of the lands included within the limits of the military reservation in the town of Nome, Alaska, declared by Executive Order dated December 8, 1900, together with the buildings thereon, viz.: barracks, hospital, store house, officers' quarters, gunnery house, and coal house are to be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior.

#### CIRCULAR 25, OCT. 7, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

I. The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Adjutant General of a department—Title of detailed line officer.—An officer of the line detailed as assistant adjutant general under the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, and assigned to duty as assistant general of a geographical department, should in signing orders and communications assume the title "Major of Cavalry (Artillery or Infantry), Adjutant General," the title of the office to which he is assigned under paragraph 24 of the Regulations being adjutant general and not assistant adjutant general.—(General Decision, Sept. 30, 1901—39875 A. G. O.)

II. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, and in order to promote efficiency in the vaccination of recruits, the following directions will be observed by medical examiners in carrying into effect the requirements of paragraph 942 of the regulations of 1901:

1. Sterilize the area to be vaccinated—usually the outer aspect of the left arm at or near the insertion of the deltoid—by thoroughly scrubbing with soap and water, using a scrub brush and following with alcohol. The skin should be permitted to dry by evaporation.

2. Scarify the arm within the sterile area at three points not less than an inch from one another. This should be done with a sterile needle or lancet by making several fine parallel scratches and cross scratches. These should be only deep enough to slightly redden the surface.

3. Apply the lymph from tube or point, spread it over the scarified surface with a suitable sterile instrument, allow to dry, and then cover with sterile protective dressing.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
H. C. CORBIN, A. G., Major Gen., U. S. A.

#### CIRCULAR 264, SEPT. 26, PAYM. GEN'S OFFICE, U. S. A.

Publishes the following decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury:

No. 135. Fees of witnesses before general court martial, under act March 2, 1901. 1. Persons summoned from beyond the State, District or Territory in which the general court martial is held are not punishable if they refuse to appear or testify when summoned, nor are their fees and mileage required to be paid or tendered in advance. If they appear they are entitled to the usual fees allowed citizen witnesses as prescribed by A. R. 1065 and 1067 and General Orders, No. 43, Adjutant General's Office, 1901. 2. In the case of persons residing within the limits of the State, District or Territory where the general court martial is held the tender of one day's fees and mileage to and from the court will meet the requirements of the act. 3. If an officer who is charged with serving a subpoena pays the necessary fees and mileage to a witness, taking a receipt therefor, he is entitled to reimbursement.

No. 136. Pay of gunners of artillery. An enlisted man of the Artillery Corps who has qualified as gunner is entitled to pay as such for three years, provided that during that period he has not been out of the artillery service more than three months. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

G. O. 123, July 24, DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The following changes of stations of troops in this Division will take place as soon as practicable:  
A battalion of four companies of the 9th Inf. will proceed to the Island of Samar, to relieve four troops of the 9th Cav. at that place, which, upon being relieved, will proceed to Legaspi, Province of Albay. Luzon, and relieve the headquarters and four troops of the 6th Cavalry at that place. The horses and equipments of the 6th Cav.

will be turned over to the 9th Cav. The headquarters and four troops of the 6th Cav., upon being relieved, will proceed to Manila to be remounted and equipped, and later to be assigned to stations.

Subsequently the headquarters and three companies of the 9th U. S. Inf. will be sent to relieve the squadron of the 10th Cav. from Samar, which, upon being relieved, will be sent to such other places in the Department of the Visayas as the Department commander may direct. The details of these movements will be arranged by the concerted action of the department commanders.

#### G. O. 124, JULY 31, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Publishes the proceedings of a military commission at San Fernando de la Union, Luzon, P. I., of which Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Swigert, 13th Cav., was president, and Major Charles F. Kleffer, Surg. 48th Inf., U. S. V., was judge advocate, for the trial of natives charged with "Murdering American prisoners, in violation of the laws of war." These prisoners were James L. Husketh, Co. H, 25th Inf., U. S. V., and George B. Sullivan, civilian. The accused natives were sentenced to be hung. General Chaffee in reviewing the proceedings, says: "The accused natives were regular insurgent soldiers in the field and forming part of a command on the march retiring before the approach of the American troops. They were acting as guard over two American prisoners, George B. Sullivan, a civilian, and Private James L. Husketh, of Co. H, 25th Inf., U. S. V., when they received orders that, at a pre-arranged signal—the lifting of the cap of a corporal of the guard marching in front—they should, with their bayonets, run the prisoners through the body from behind. These orders were given by their commanding officer, a lieutenant of insurgents, and were executed in his presence; and for this violation of the laws of war he is now awaiting the execution of the sentence of death. The circumstances show that these accused acted under the eye or in the near presence of their commanding officer with no opportunity to appeal to higher authority and with no other alternative than to obey the disobedience of positive orders, for which they would be liable under the military customs of the insurgent forces, to immediate summary execution. If taking the life of another person is ever justifiable under duress, the elements of such justification are here present. Certain it is that the criminal elements of felonious intent and malice aforethought are lacking in the case of the prosecution. The sentences are therefore disapproved. These accused will be set at liberty."

#### G. O. 207, AUG. 6, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

I. In view of the proclamation of the Honorable Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands establishing the municipality of Manila, to take effect Aug. 7, 1901, and of the provisions of G. O. No. 190, current series, these headquarters, Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. Army, Provost Marshal General of Manila and Commander of the Provost Guard and in charge of the city government of Manila, will turn over to the persons designated by the civil governor the government of the city of Manila and all buildings, institutions, records, etc., pertaining thereto.

II. On completion of the transfer of the duties specified in Par. I, and report thereof, General Davis will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, and, by direction of the President, relieve temporarily Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbé, U. S. Army, as commanding general, Department of Mindanao and Jolo. General Davis will be accompanied by his authorized aids.

By Command of Major General Chaffee:  
W. P. HALL, A. A. G.

#### G. O. 210, AUG. 7, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.

One company of the Second Battalion of Engineers, to be designated by the chief engineer officer of the division, with a full complement of officers, is assigned to the Department of Mindanao and Jolo, for duty as engineer troops in that Department.

II. One company of the Second Battalion of Engineers, to be designated by the chief engineer officer of the Division, with full complement of officers; is assigned to the Department of the Visayas, for duty as engineer troops in that Department.

Co. C and the portion of Co. D, First Battalion of Engineers, now on duty in the Department of Northern Luzon, and the portion of Co. B, First Battalion of Engineers, now in the field in the Department of Southern Luzon, will be relieved from duty in those departments as soon as their services can be spared from road and bridge work by their respective department commanders, and will be sent to Malate Barracks, Manila, for duty. For the purposes of supply and administration the engineer troops in the city of Manila are assigned as part of the garrison of the post of Manila.

#### G. O. 31, AUG. 24, DEPT. OF NORTHERN LUZON.

Major James N. Allison, commissary, U. S. A., having reported, is assigned to duty as chief commissary of the department, relieving Major Robert L. Bullard, commissary, U. S. A.

#### G. O. 19, SEPT. 25, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Major Edward J. McClelland, U. S. Cavalry, assistant adjutant general, having reported, is announced as adjutant general of the department.

#### G. O. 20, SEPT. 20, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

I. First Lieut. John McClintock, 5th Cav., having reported, is announced as Aid-de-Camp to the brigadier general commanding the department from said date.

II. Capt. R. E. L. Michie, 12th Cav., is relieved from duty in charge of the offices of the Ordnance Officer and Signal Officer, and Major E. J. McClelland, United States Cavalry, assistant adjutant general, will take temporary charge thereof.

III. Capt. R. E. L. Michie, 12th Cav., is relieved from duty in charge of the offices of the engineer officer and inspector of small arms practice at these headquarters, and will transfer all funds, property and records pertaining to those offices to 1st Lieut. John McClintock, 5th Cav., Aid, who is hereby announced as engineer officer and inspector of small arms practice of the department.

#### CARELESSNESS IN WEARING UNIFORMS.

G. O. 25, SEPT. 28, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

It has been brought to the notice of the department commander that officers and enlisted men of this command, especially those debarking from the transports from service abroad, fail to wear the uniform prescribed by army regulations when visiting the city, or when outside the limits of their quarters at the military posts and camps. Soldiers have frequently been observed upon the public streets dressed partly in uniform and partly in civilian clothing, or in a dress composed of parts of the different prescribed uniforms.

For the credit of the Service, post and camp commanders are directed to give this matter their immediate and careful attention. If necessary, before passes are granted, post and camp commanders will cause all troop, battery, company and detachment commanders to inspect the uniform and general appearance of the applicants from their respective commands. Particular attention must be given to the soldierly appearance and carriage of the men, and to the enforcement of the rule that blouses must always be worn buttoned.

Attention is invited to the fact that paragraph 1757, Army Regulations, requires commanding officers to determine the proper regulation dress of their commands for each day, occasion or duty, and paragraph 303 prohibits any deviation from the uniform as published in War Department orders. The department commander directs that the requirements of the foregoing paragraphs be strictly enforced by post commanders.

By Command of Major General Young:  
J. B. BABCOCK, A. A. G.

#### G. O. 221, Aug. 22, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Capt. Frank De W. Ramsey, 9th U. S. Inf., is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Adna

R. Chaffee, U. S. A. Capt. Frank De W. Ramsey, 9th U. S. Inf., and Julian R. Lindsey, 15th U. S. Cav., aide-de-camp, are detailed as acting assistant adjutants general at these headquarters, in addition to their present duties.

#### G. O. 105, AUG. 22, DEPT. OF SOUTHERN LUZON.

Publishes the proceedings of a G. C. M. in the case of Sergt. Harold C. Wood, Co. E, 30th Inf. (formerly Co. A, 28th Inf.), charged with the murder of Pvt. Edward Roxbury, Co. A, 28th Inf., and who was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor. The findings and sentence of the court were set aside by Brig. Gen. Wade, on the ground that the accused had acted in self defense, and that the deceased had threatened to kill Sergt. Wood before sundown of May 7, 1901. General Wade, in his review of the case, among other things, said: "In the absence of any disproof of the testimony of the accused that he believed his life to be in imminent danger at the instant the deceased threw his hand behind him, it must be assumed that this belief actually existed. This belief, justified by the circumstances, and reasonable beyond a doubt, entitled the accused to acquittal. The findings and sentence are therefore disapproved. Sergeant Wood will be released from confinement and returned to duty."

#### G. O. 109, AUG. 27, DEPT. OF SOUTHERN LUZON.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, D. Q. M. G., U. S. A., is assigned and announced as chief quartermaster of the Department, relieving Capt. I. W. Littell, Q. M., U. S. A., who, upon being thus relieved will report to the chief quartermaster of the Division for duty.

By Command of Brigadier General Wade:  
ARTHUR L. WAGNER, A. A. G.

#### G. O. 111, AUG. 28, DEPT. OF SOUTHERN LUZON.

The Island of Mindoro is temporarily constituted a sub-district of the 4th District of this Department. The commanding officers Island of Mindoro will, for the present, communicate direct with these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier General Wade:  
ARTHUR L. WAGNER, A. A. G.

#### G. O. 25, SEPT. 27, DEPT. OF CUBA.

Publishes the proceedings of the G. C. M. in the case of Pvt. Loys Darrell, Troop G, 7th Cav., charged with desertion, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge with loss of pay.

#### G. O. 26, OCT. 1, DEPT. OF CUBA.

First Lieut. Edward Carpenter, Art. Corps, is announced as acting aide-de-camp to the Brigadier General commanding.

By Command of Brigadier General Wood:  
H. L. SCOTT, Capt. 7th Cav., A. G.

#### CIRCULAR 13, OCT. 2, DEPT. OF EAST.

The following correspondence relative to the supply of trees, seeds, etc., to military posts under A. R. 225 of 1901, is published for the information of all concerned in this department:

By command of Major General Brooke:  
M. V. SHERIDAN, A. A. G.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Sept. 11, 1901.

To the Honorable the Secretary of Agriculture:

Sir:—Under date of May 27 last, a communication from the commanding officer at Fort Warren, Mass., enclosing a list for cuttings, vines and flower seeds to beautify the grounds of that reservation, was referred to your department for such favorable action as it might be possible to accord it, and there has been referred to you this date a similar application from the commanding officer at Fort Howard, Md., and although the department has not been advised as to your action in the matter of similar applications, inasmuch as it is very probable that other requests of this nature will come up from time to time, owing to the desire to beautify the grounds of military reservations, particularly those of new fortifications on the seacoast, I shall be glad to be advised as to whether it will be possible for your department to respond to requests of that nature.

Very respectfully,  
G. L. GILLESPIE, Acting Secretary of War.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Office of the Secretary,  
Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1901.

The Honorable the Secretary of War:

Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of letter of 11th inst. from your department, in regard to the general question arising from application of the commanding officer at Fort Howard, Md., for certain seeds and trees. I have to say, in reply, that while this department is not in a position to furnish seed or trees in the quantities requested, yet, being desirous of assisting your department in every way within my power, I shall be glad to forward at the proper time such trees and shrubs as can be spared. We will send the commanding officer at Fort Howard, Md., twenty-five or thirty trees and possibly as many shrubs, at the proper season, namely, some time in November or December next.

In reference to seed, we have only a small quantity of blue grass seed on hand, and forward at once one dozen packages. The Bermuda grass seed is so rare and costly that it has been difficult for us to get any lately, hence we have none that could be sent.

Trusting that this information will be satisfactory, and that the seed sent will be promptly received, I remain,

Very respectfully,  
JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

(15001, Dept. East, 1901.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Robert K. Evans, U. S. Inf., assistant adjutant general, now at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty as adjutant general of that department, to relieve Lieut. Col. William V. Richards, 7th Inf., who will join his regiment (Oct. 7, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barry, A. A. G., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed by par. 19, S. O. 218, Sept. 21, 1901, H. Q. A.) Oct. 7, H. Q. A.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. Nathan P. Batchelder, Q. M., from duty in the office of the depot Q. M. at San Francisco, Cal., and is assigned to temporary duty as Q. M. and acting commissary on the transport Sherman, to relieve Capt. David S. Stanley, Q. M., Captain Stanley will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Acting Q. M. General of the Army for further instructions. (Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Richard J. Williams, Fort Trumbull, Conn., is transferred to Fort Barrancas, Fla., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Michael Glittenan, who will be sent to Fort Trumbull, Conn., for duty. (Oct. 7, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Robert H. Rolfe, Q. M., is appointed special inspector to act on Quartermaster's stores at Columbia Barracks, Cuba. (Sept. 28, D. Cuba.)

Capt. Winthrop S. Wood, Q. M., will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for assignment to duty as chief quartermaster of the Third District of that Department. (Aug. 8, D. P. I.)

Capt. John Baxter, Jr., Q. M., will proceed by the first available transportation to Nagasaki, Japan, and relieve Major John McE. Hyde, Q. M., U. S. A. (Aug. 3, D. P.) Leave for one month is granted Capt. Jesse M. Baker, Q. M. (Oct. 7, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Eugene Pearson, Pekin, China, will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (Oct. 9, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Frederick W. Cole, Q. M., U. S. A., is assigned



to duty in Manila as assistant to the officer in charge of army transport service. (Aug. 2, D. P. I.)  
 Post Q. M. Sergt. Ernest H. Rohlfing, U. S. A., will report to the chief quartermaster of the Division for duty in his office. (Sept. 27, D. P. I.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Par. 26, S. O. 220, Sept. 24, 1901, H. Q. A., relating to Post Com. Sergt. Daniel E. Miller, is revoked. (Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)  
 Post Com. Sergt. Daniel E. Miller, Army transport Grant, San Francisco, Cal., will be discharged from the Army by reason of being unfit for service as post commissary sergeant. (Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)  
 Major George B. Davis, C. S., will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty. (Oct. 23, D. P. I.)  
 Leave for three months, with permission, to visit the United States, is granted Major Robert L. Bullard, C. S. (Aug. 23, D. P. I.)  
 Leave for one month is granted Capt. Samuel B. Bootes, commissary. (Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)  
 Capt. Henry G. Cole, C. S., will report to the depot commissary, this city, for duty in his office, and Capt. Frederick H. Pomroy, C. S., U. S. A., will report to the commanding general of the Department of Northern Luzon for assignment to duty. (Aug. 24, D. P. I.)  
 Major James N. Allison, U. S. A., will report to the commanding general of the Department of Northern Luzon for assignment to duty as chief commissary, relieving Major Robert L. Bullard, commissary, U. S. A., who upon being thus relieved is authorized to avail himself of the leave of absence heretofore granted. (Aug. 24, D. P. I.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Cont. Surg. Najib Taky-ud-Deen will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (Aug. 30, D. P. I.)  
 Cont. Surg. Leonard P. Bell is authorized to proceed to Manila and report to the president of the Army Medical Board for examination for appointment as assistant surgeon. (Aug. 30, D. P. I.)  
 Capt. William E. Horton, Q. M., will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for assignment to duty as chief Q. M. of the First District of that Department; Capt. Louis F. Garrard, Q. M., U. S. A., will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty as depot and forwarding Q. M. at Lucena, Province of Tayabas, Luzon. (Aug. 30, D. P. I.)  
 Capt. Noble H. Creager, Q. M., will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for assignment to duty as chief Q. M. of the First District of that Department; and Capt. B. Frank Cheatham, Q. M., U. S. A., will report to the chief Q. M. of the Division, for duty. (Aug. 23, D. P. I.)  
 The following assignments and changes in station and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are announced: Lieut. Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, deputy Q. M. G., U. S. A., will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for assignment to duty as chief Q. M. of that Department, relieving Capt. Isaac W. Littell, Q. M., who, upon being relieved, will report to the chief Q. M. of the Division for duty as his assistant; Major J. Estcourt Sawyer and Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, Q. M., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, reporting to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao and Jolo, for assignment to duty; Major Sawyer as chief Q. M., and Captain Zalinski as assistant to the chief Q. M. of that Department; Capt. Ira S. Fredendall, Q. M., is relieved from duty in the Department of Mindanao and Jolo, and will proceed to Manila, reporting to the chief Q. M. of the Division, for duty in charge of the shops of the depot.  
 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Morse, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to Fort Walla Walla. (Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)  
 Cont. Surg. M. Manley Waterhouse will proceed to Fort Grant, Ariz., for duty. (Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)  
 The leave granted Cont. Surg. James H. Holloway, is extended one month. (Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)  
 Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, surg., will accompany the 3d Battalion of Engineers to Washington Barracks, D. C., and then will rejoin his proper station at Fort Totten, New York. (Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)  
 Hosp. Steward, Walter L. Phares, Hospital Corps, Fort Hamilton, New York, is transferred to Fort Mifflin, Mont. (Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)  
 1st Lieut. Conrad E. Koerper, asst. surg., will report for temporary duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., and by letter to the commanding general, Department of the East. (Oct. 3, H. Q. A.)  
 1st Lieut. Herbert M. Smith, asst. surg., recently appointed, will proceed from Salem to Fort Monroe, Va., for temporary duty. (Oct. 7, H. Q. A.)  
 Hosp. Steward, Albert A. Roby, will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 3, D. P. I.)  
 Par. 6, S. O. 220, and Par. 10, S. O. 222, are amended to detail 1st Lieut. Robert Smart, asst. surg., a member of the board of medical officers at Fort Monroe, Va., and instead of Capt. Frank R. Keefer, asst. surg., relieved. (Oct. 5, D. E.)  
 Capt. Joseph J. Curry, asst. surg., will proceed to the Philippines on the Army transport Hancock, scheduled to sail Oct. 1, and upon arrival at Manila, will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty. (Sept. 30, D. Cal.)  
 Leave for one month, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted Major William F. Lipplitt, jr., surg. (July 29, D. P. I.)  
 Major Louis M. Maus, surg., will report to the Civil Government of the Philippine Islands, for appointment to the position of Commissioner of Public Health. (July 29, D. P. I.)  
 Cont. Dental Surg. Alden Carpenter will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for assignment to duty. (July 30, D. P. I.)  
 The following changes in stations of medical officers are announced: Lieut. Col. Philip F. Harvey, deputy surgeon general, will proceed to Manila for duty as chief surgeon; Major Joseph N. Henry surg., will take charge of the office of chief surgeon, Department of Mindanao and Jolo until a successor to Lieut. Col. Harvey has been appointed. (July 29, D. P. I.)  
 The following assignments and changes in stations and duties of medical officers, contract surgeons and contract dental surgeons are announced: Major George D. Deahon, surg., will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for assignment to duty; Major Vernon K. Earhart, surg., will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for assignment to duty; Cont. Dental Surg. Charles A. Petre will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty. (Aug. 4, D. P. I.)  
 Cont. Surg. R. Boyd Miller is authorized to proceed to Manila and report to the president of the Army Medical Board for examination for appointment as assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (Aug. 8, D. P. I.)  
 Contract Dental Surg. Douglas E. Foster will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty. (Aug. 8, D. P. I.)  
 Cont. Dental Surg. Clarence E. Lauterdale will report to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 9, D. P. I.)  
 Leave for two months, with permission, to visit the United States, is granted Capt. H. Eugene Stafford, asst. surg. (Aug. 12, D. P. I.)  
 Major Junius L. Powell, surg., will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the Adjutant General of the Army. (Aug. 12, D. P. I.)  
 1st Lieut. James W. Van Dusen, asst. surg., will report to the chief quartermaster of the Division for duty on transport Relief. (Aug. 15, D. P. I.)  
 Capt. Ira A. Allen and Robert E. Williams, asst. surgs., will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (Aug. 6, D. P. I.)  
 Leave for one month, to take effect Oct. 17, 1901, is

granted Major William L. Kneeder, surg. (Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments and changes in stations and duties of medical officers are announced: Major George W. Adair, surg., to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao and Jolo, for assignment to duty as chief surgeon of that Department; Major George F. Feed, surg., and Capt. Charles H. Andrews, asst. surg., to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for assignment to duty; Majors James S. Wilson and Luther B. Grandy, surgs., and Capt. Albert H. Eber, asst. surg., to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 17, D. P. I.)  
 1st Lieut. Clement C. Whitcomb will report to the chief surgeon of the Division for instructions. (Aug. 17, D. P. I.)  
 Capt. H. Brookman Wilkinson, asst. surg., will report to the C. O. 9th U. S. Inf., to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for duty. (Aug. 18, D. P. I.)

The following named medical officers, now in Manila will report to the commanding generals of the departments indicated, for assignment to duty: Major Frederick A. Washburn, jr., surg., and Capt. Frederick H. Sparrenberger, asst. surg., Department of Northern Luzon; Capt. Leonard K. Graves, asst. surg., Department of Southern Luzon; Capt. Charles R. Gill, asst. surg., Department of Mindanao and Jolo. (Aug. 30, D. P. I.)

Major John L. Phillips, surg., will report to the chief surgeon of the Division for assignment to duty in Manila. (Aug. 22, D. P. I.)

Major William B. Banister, surg., Capt. Charles B. Nichols, asst. surg., and 1st Lieuts. Henr H. Rutherford, William E. Vose and Irvine V. Patton, asst. surgs., will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 21, D. P. I.)

Con. Surg. H. Newton Kierulff, U. S. A., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for duty on transport Dix. (Sept. 22, D. Col.)

Capt. Myer Herman, asst. surg., U. S. V., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect Oct. 8, 1901. (Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

Par. 7 and 8, S. O. 227, Oct. 2, 1901, from relating to Con. Surg. Max F. Clausius, U. S. A., are revoked. (Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month and fourteen days, to take effect from Sept. 21, 1901, is granted Major Paul Shillock, surg. U. S. A. (Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

Par. 18, S. O. 228, Oct. 4, 1901, relating to Con. Surg. M. Manley Waterhouse, U. S. A., is revoked. (Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. William J. Calvert, asst. surg. (Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Charles A. Krick will be sent to Fort Wood, New York, for duty. (Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days is granted Con. Surg. R. C. Eve. (Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

The following named assignments of Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army, are made, viz.: William H. Lyon, to the Headquarters Artillery Defenses of Havana; Daniel Milten, to Holguin, Cuba; Henry J. Walls, to Hamilton Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba. (Oct. 4, D. Cuba.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: 1st Lieut. Frederick F. Russell, asst. surg., to Fort Washington, Md., for duty; 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Ford, asst. surg., to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty. (Oct. 9, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. Palmer H. Lyon, Asst. Surg., U. S. Vol. (Aug. 4, D. P. I.)

Contract Surgs. Gustavus I. Hogue and Almon P. Goff, U. S. A., are authorized to proceed to Manila and report to the president of the Army Medical Board, for examination for appointment as assistant surgeons, U. S. A. (Aug. 4, D. P. I.)

Major John L. Phillips, surg., is assigned to duty as attending surgeon at these headquarters, relieving 1st Lieut. Walter Cox, asst. surg., who will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 29, D. P. I.)

Capt. Thomas C. Longino and Charles F. deMey, asst. surgs., will report to the C. O. 15th U. S. Inf., for duty with that regiment while en route to the Island of Jolo, reporting upon arrival to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao and Jolo, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 29, D. P. I.)

Contract Surg. Francisco Santana will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 29, D. P. I.)

First Lieuts. Leigh A. Fuller, George A. Skinner and Carl R. Darnall, asst. surgs., will report to the president of the examining board for examination. (Aug. 29, D. P. I.)

Capt. Allen J. Black, asst. surg., will report to the commanding officer of the transport Lawton, for duty thereon as transport surgeon, relieving Contract Surg. Francis J. Bailey, who, upon being thus relieved, will report to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 24, D. P. I.)

Contract Surg. Harry C. Smith will report to the commanding officer of the transport Burnside for duty thereon, relieving Major Samuel O. L. Potter, surg., who will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 24, D. P. I.)

Dental Surg. George L. Mason will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, reporting to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for assignment to duty; Dental Surg. Jean C. Whinery will proceed to the Island of Samar, reporting to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for assignment to duty; Dental Surg. Frank P. Stone will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, reporting to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao and Jolo, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 24, D. P. I.)

Major Walter Whitney, surg., U. S. Vols., will report to the C. O. 9th Inf., to accompany that regiment to the Island of Samar. (Sept. 27, D. P. I.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Beecher B. Ray, paymaster, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (Aug. 19, D. P. I.)

Capt. Manly B. Curry, paymaster, U. S. A., will report to the chief paymaster of the Division for duty; Capt. Joseph S. Wilkins and Eugene Coffin, paymasters, U. S. A., will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon and Department of Southern Luzon, respectively, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 24, D. P. I.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

2d Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to duty with Co. D, First Battalion of Engineers. (Sept. 27, D. P. I.)

1st Lieuts. George B. Pillsbury and Gustave R. Lukesh, C. E., U. S. A., will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty charge of road and bridge work in that Department. (Aug. 4, D. P. I.)

Major Clinton B. Sears, C. E., U. S. A., will, on being detailed by executive order of the Civil Government, report for such duty in connection with lighthouses as may be assigned by the Civil Governor. (July 30, D. P. I.)

1st Lieut. Lytle Brown, C. E., U. S. A., will report to the Civil Government of the Philippine Islands, for duty in connection with the construction of the Santa Cruz bridge. (Aug. 6, D. P. I.)

1st Lieut. W. D. Conner, C. E., is attached Ord. and Signal Officer. (Wash. Bks., Oct. 3.)

The leave granted Capt. Spencer Cosby, C. E., is extended one day. (Oct. 9, H. Q. A.)

Co. D, 1st Batt. of Engineers, is assigned to the Department of Northern Luzon, with temporary station at Dagupan, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon. (July 27, D. P. I.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

1st Lieut. Basil O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, now in Manila,

will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty as signal officer of that Department, relieving Capt. Edward B. Ives. (Aug. 3, D. P. I.)

Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, U. S. A., will proceed to Panay, Iloilo, Panay. (Aug. 14, D. P. I.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

The following named chaplains are relieved from their present duties, and will proceed to join their respective regiments: Chaplain James L. Griffes, 4th Cav.; Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, 26th Inf. (Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)

#### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. H. E. NOYES.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Moore, 2d Cav. (Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)  
 Colonel Noyes, 2d Cav., in G. O. 24, dated Matanzas, Cuba, Oct. 5, announces that 2d Lieut. Walter F. Martin, 2d Cav., having reported for duty with the regiment, is assigned to Troop G.

#### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Fred E. Buchan, 3d Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Oct. 7, H. Q. A.)

#### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. George O. Cross, 4th Cav., Fort Riley, Kan. (Sept. 28, D. M.)  
 The seven days' leave granted Capt. Louis C. Scherer, 4th Cav., Sept. 18, is extended seven days. (Sept. 17, D. M.)

#### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

1st Lieut. Hu B. Myers, 5th Cav., will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for assignment to duty with his regiment. (Aug. 3, D. P. I.)

#### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. J. WINT.

Capt. Grote Hutcheson, 6th Cav., is transferred from Troop C to Troop A, of that regiment, and Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., unassigned, is assigned to Troop C. (July 30, D. P. I.)

Leave for three months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Chaplain Charles W. Freeland, 6th Cav. (Aug. 11, D. P. I.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. David H. Biddle, 6th Cav. (Aug. 14, D. P. I.)

Capt. John P. Ryan, 6th Cav., is detailed as inspector of customs at Taal, Province of Batangas, Luzon, vice 1st Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav. (Aug. 26, D. P. I.)

#### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department, is granted 1st Lieut. C. E. Hawkins, 7th Cav. (Sept. 28, D. Cuba.)

#### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. L. H. RUCKER.

Second Lieut. Frank I. Otis, 8th U. S. Cav., will remain on duty with Co. B, Philippine Scouts, until such time as his services can be spared by his department commander. (Aug. 10, D. P. I.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

1st Lieut. George W. Winterburn, 9th Cav., will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 26, D. P. I.)

Capt. Guy H. Preston, 9th Cav., will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty with his regiment. (Aug. 19, D. P. I.)

The leave granted Capt. Henry A. Barber, 9th Cav., is extended three months on account of sickness. (Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

#### 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. S. M. WHITESIDE.

2d Lieut. Edward C. Wells, 10th Cav., will remain on duty as supervisor of the Province of Bulacan. (Aug. 17, D. P. I.)

#### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. MOORE.

1st Lieut. E. Davis, 11th Cav., is detailed Adjt., Ord., Sig., Eng. and Rec. Officer. (P. T. Ethan Allen, Sept. 29.)

#### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBRO.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. D. E. Fisher, 14th Cav. (Sept. 24, D. Col.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, 14th Cav. (Sept. 29, D. Col.)

#### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav., promoted from 1st lieut., 9th Cav., subject to examination, will report in person to Col. Jacob B. Rawles, Art. Corps, president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (Oct. 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted Major George K. Hunter, 15th Cav. (Aug. 17, D. P. I.)

1st Lieut. Charles E. McCullough, 15th Cav., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty with the 15th Cav. (Aug. 15, D. P. I.)

Second Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, 15th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, and report to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao and Jolo, for assignment to duty with his regiment. (Aug. 13, D. P. I.)

Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th U. S. Cav., will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty at the Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 2, D. P. I.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

The order of Sept. 23, 1901, assigning Lieut. Col. William P. Vose, Art. Corps, to station at Fort Columbus, New York, is suspended until further orders. (Oct. 7, H. Q. A.)

Electrician Sergt. Joseph M. Keane is transferred to Fort Heath, Mass. (Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. John C. W. Brooks, Art. Corps. (Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Frank R. Weeks, Art. Corps, recently appointed, with rank from July 1, 1901, is assigned to the 34th Co., Coast Art., and will report to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his company. (Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Winfield S. Overton, Art. Corps, to join his company upon being relieved from duty, after the arrival of 1st Lieut. Harry B. Ferguson, Corps of Engineers, in Washington, D. C. (Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Major Henry L. Harris, Art. Corps. (Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Selden A. Day, Art. Corps, will proceed to Fort Williams, Maine, and assume command of that post. (Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Spencer M. Bowman, Art. Corps, is extended ten days. (Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Blanton Winslip, Art. Corps, will remain on his present duty as a member of the Board of Officers on Claims. (Aug. 19, D. P. I.)

2d Lieut. Edward M. Shinkle, Art. Corps, will report to the C. O. 63d Co., Coast Art., Manila, for duty. (July 31, D. P. I.)

2d Lieut. Norton E. Wood, Art. Corps, will report to the Provost Marshall General for assignment to duty with the artillery of the Provost Guard. (July 30, D. P. I.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Washington, is granted Major L. H. Walker, Art. Corps. (Oct. 7, D. E.)

Lieut. Col. J. P. Story, Artillery Inspector, will proceed to Forts Williams, Me., and Wetherill, R. I., to locate additional range finding stations at these posts. (Oct. 7, D. E.)

The leave granted Capt. Rogers F. Gardner, Art. Corps, is extended ten days. (Oct. 7, D. E.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major Clermont L. Best, Art. Corps. (Oct. 3, D. E.)

1st Lieut. J. Shipton, A. C., is detailed Fire Marshal. (Fort Columbus, Oct. 3.)

Corps. Crist. Smith, J. B. Crawford, F. Caswell and G. H. Lenezer, 35th Co., C. A., have been promoted to sergeants.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. John K. Cree,



Art. Corps, is extended twenty-three days. (Oct. 8, D. E.)  
The following promotions are announced from Manila Sept. 3: Private Harry Esler, 14th Battery, Field Art. to be sergeant, with rank from June 1; Private William J. Cannon, to be corporal, with rank from June 1.  
The leave granted Capt. John K. Cree, Art. Corps, is extended twenty-three days. (Oct. 8, D. E.)  
Major A. S. Cummins, A. C., is detailed Post Treasurer. (Ft. Monroe, Oct. 5.)  
Corp. G. C. Crites, 35th Co., Ft. Monroe, has been promoted to sergeant.

Leave for seven days is granted Major H. L. Harris, A. C. (Ft. Barrancas, Oct. 4.)  
Leave for one month is granted Capt. Henry L. Newbold, Art. Corps. (Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

Capt. O. W. B. Farr, Art. Corps, will, during the temporary illness of Capt. D. E. Aultman, Art. Corps, take command of the Cuerpo de Artilleria, stationed at Cabana Barracks, Havana. (Oct. 4, D. Cuba.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Harry L. James, Art. Corps, is changed to sick leave and extended one month. (Oct. 9, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles C. Burt, Art. Corps, is extended fifteen days. (Oct. 10, H. Q. A.)  
The sick leave granted Capt. Clint C. Hearn, Art. Corps, is extended two months. (Oct. 10, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Warren C. Newcomb and 1st Lieut. Harry C. Wilbur, Art. Corps, are members of the board of officers at Fort Hamilton, vice Capt. George F. Landers and Brooke Payne, Art. Corps, relieved. (Oct. 10, D. E.)

Second Lieut. Frederick B. Hennessey, Art. Corps, is assigned to the 11th Co., Coast Art., and will remain on duty with native scouts in the Department of Northern Luzon. (Aug. 29, D. P. I.)

First Lieut. George H. McManus, Art. Corps, will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., thence to Fort Washington, Md., for duty with the 10th Co., Coast Art. (Aug. 29, D. P. I.)

Capt. Henry H. Ludlow, Art. Corps, is attached to the Headquarters of the Division, as headquarters guard. (Aug. 24, D. P. I.)

#### 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

Leave for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the U. S., is granted Col. Abram A. Harbach, 1st Inf. (Aug. 3, D. P.)

Lieut. Col. James Regan, 1st Inf., upon being relieved from treatment at the general hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C., will proceed to New York City, New York, and assume charge of the recruiting station at No. 57 East 15th Street, in that city. (Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Robert T. Crawford, 1st Inf., will proceed to the headquarters of his regiment on the island of Samar, and report to his regimental commander for duty. (Aug. 12, D. P. I.)

Leave for twelve days, to take effect on or about Oct. 21, 1901, is granted 1st Lieut. Daniel G. Berry, 1st Inf. (Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

#### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

First Lieut. Lawrence P. Butler, 2d U. S. Inf., will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty. (Aug. 24, D. P. I.)

#### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. PAGE.

Q. M. Sergt. Daniel H. Drinen, 3d U. S. Inf., will report to the commanding officer of the first available transport leaving for San Francisco, reporting, upon arrival, to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty. (Aug. 10, D. P. I.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. F. SPURGIN.

Sick leave for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. John J. Toffey, Jr., 4th Inf. (Aug. 3, D. P.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. L. DAVIS.

2d Lieut. Thomas T. Duke, 5th Inf., will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty. (Aug. 27, D. P.)

Major William H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., is detailed as Civil Governor of the Province of Abra. (Aug. 18, D. P. I.)  
1st Lieut. James M. Love, Jr., 5th Inf., will report to the Adjutant General of the Division, for duty in the Division of Military Information, Adjutant General's Office. (Aug. 23, D. P. I.)

1st Lieut. James M. Love, Jr., 5th Inf., will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty with his regiment. (Aug. 22, D. P. I.)  
1st Lieut. Irvin L. Hunt, 5th Inf., will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty. (July 28, D. P. I.)

#### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

Chaplain Patrick J. Hart, 6th Inf., having been transferred to the 13th Cav., will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., thence to Fort Meade, South Dakota, for duty with his proper regiment. (Aug. 6, D. P. I.)

#### 9th INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

Capt. George P. Ahern, 9th Inf., will await orders in Washington for his own convenience. (Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. H. LINCOLN.

1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, Jr., 10th Inf., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty with his regiment. (Aug. 15, D. P. I.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

Capt. Robert Alexander, 11th Inf., is relieved from duty as inspector of customs at Carigara, Leyte. (Aug. 17, D. P. I.)

2d Lieut. Nolan V. Ellis, 11th Inf., will proceed to join his regiment on the island of Leyte. (Aug. 9, D. P. I.)  
Second Lieut. James P. Robinson, 11th U. S. Inf., will report to the president of the examining board constituted by paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 56, for examination by the board. (Aug. 27, D. P. I.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Major Robert K. Evans, 12th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department. (Oct. 7, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months, with permission to visit the United States, and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Herbert S. Foster, 12th Inf. (Aug. 23, D. P. I.)

Capt. Daniel F. Anglum, 12th U. S. Inf., will report to the president of the Army retiring board at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board. (Aug. 27, D. P. I.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for three months to take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. William E. Bennett, Jr., 13th Inf. (Aug. 1, D. P. I.)

Leave for three months, on surgeon's certificate, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. James B. Goe, 13th Inf. (July 29, D. P. I.)

#### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

The leave granted Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 14th Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)  
Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 14th Inf., is relieved from mustering duty, to take effect Dec. 6, 1901, and will join his regiment. (Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

So much of par. 22, S. O. 225, Sept. 30, as directs 2d Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, 14th Inf., to report to the C. O., Fort Leavenworth, is amended so as to direct him to report at Fort Barrancas, Fla., for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will join his proper station. (Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. C. HOOD.

Leave for three months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf. (Aug. 22, D. P. I.)

Major Francis H. French, 16th Inf., is appointed as acting inspector general, and will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for duty as inspector general of the Second District of that Department. (Aug. 22, D. P. I.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit the

United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Dupont B. Lyon, 16th Inf. (Aug. 14, D. P. I.)

Leave for three months, with permission to visit the United States and apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr., 16th U. S. Inf. (Aug. 27, D. P. I.)

Capt. William H. Johnson, 16th U. S. Inf., is detailed as civil governor of the Province of Isabela, and will report to the Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands for duty. (Aug. 24, D. P. I.)

#### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

2d Lieut. Frederick S. Young, 17th Inf., will remain on duty as treasurer of the Province of Cebu. (Aug. 11, D. P. I.)

Leave for three months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Winfield Harper, 17th Inf. (Aug. 23, D. P. I.)

2d Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulis, 17th Inf., will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 15, D. P. I.)

Second Lieut. Edward C. Bolton, 17th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty as inspector of customs at Dagupan, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon. (July 27, D. P. I.)

Second Lieut. Betah Smith, 17th U. S. Inf., will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 27, D. P. I.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. E. W. Clark, 18th Inf. (Oct. 1, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Oliver F. Snyder, 18th Inf., will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty with his regiment. (Aug. 16, D. P. I.)

Capt. James M. Arrasmith, 18th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and join his company. (Oct. 7, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. H. Pendleton, Jr., 18th Inf., is detailed Rec. Officer. (Ft. Wood, Oct. 4.)

Second Lieut. Charles Abel, 18th U. S. Inf., will report to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for assignment to duty with his regiment. (Aug. 2, D. P. I.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. SNYDER.

2d Lieut. John F. McCarthy, 19th Inf., will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for assignment to duty with his regiment. (Aug. 19, D. P. I.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. James K. Parsons, 20th Inf. (Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf., will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty with his regiment. (Aug. 17, D. P. I.)

Leave for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Lyman M. Welch, 20th Inf. (Sept. 27, D. P. I.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

Sick leave for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. Robert W. Rose, 21st Inf. (Aug. 8, D. P.)

Leave for three months, to take effect upon arrival in the United States, is granted Lieut. Col. Owen J. Sweet, 21st U. S. Inf. (Aug. 4, D. P. I.)

#### 22d INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. FRENCH.

Leave for twenty-one days is granted 2d Lieut. Solomon B. West, 22d Inf. (Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

#### 23d INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Eldred D. Warfield, 23d Inf., is extended one month. (Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. McKIBBIN.

2d Lieut. James E. McDonald, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901 (from sergeant, Co. G, 6th Inf.), is assigned to the 24th Inf., and will join that regiment. (Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)

Major Edwin B. Bolton, 24th Inf., is appointed as acting inspector general, and will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for assignment to that Department. (Aug. 19, D. P. I.)

Major Henry Wygant, 24th U. S. Inf., will report to his department commander for assignment to duty with his regiment. (Aug. 10, D. P. I.)

Second Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett, 24th U. S. Inf., will remain on duty with native troops in the Department of Northern Luzon until such time as in the opinion of the department commander his services can be spared from duty therewith. (Aug. 10, D. P. I.)

#### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Leave for three months, with permission to visit the United States and apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. John F. Preston, Jr., 26th Inf. (Aug. 27, D. P. I.)

Capt. Murray Baldwin, 26th Inf., will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for duty with his regiment. (Aug. 27, D. P. I.)

Major George F. Cooke, 26th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty as inspector of customs at Nueva Caceres, Province of Camarines Sur, Luzon. (July 27, D. P. I.)

#### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. D. BALDWIN.

Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf. (promoted from 1st Lieut., 7th Inf., subject to examination), will report in person to Lieut. Col. James B. Burbank, Art. Corps, president of the examining board at Governors Island, New York, for examination for promotion. (Oct. 7, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Major Edmund K. Webster, 27th Inf., will report to the Adjutant General of the Division, for duty in the Division of Military Information, Adjutant General's Office. (Aug. 7, D. P. I.)

#### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. HOOTON.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Charles C. Smith, 28th Inf., to take effect when his services can be spared. (Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William J. Lutz, 28th U. S. Inf., will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., thence to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty with his regiment. (Aug. 24, D. P. I.)

Capt. Thomas L. Smith, 28th U. S. Inf., will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., thence to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty with his regiment.

#### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. M. VAN HORNE.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Henry C. Clement, Jr., 29th Inf. (Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Oct. 10, 1901, is granted Capt. Ulysses G. Worriow, 29th Inf. (Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George H. Jamerson, 29th Inf. (promoted from 1st Lieut., 7th Inf., subject to examination), will report in person to Col. Francis L. Guenther, Art. Corps, president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, to determine his fitness for promotion. (Oct. 7, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Chap. Edward J. Vattmann, 29th Inf., is extended seven days. (Oct. 4, D. L.)

#### 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. —

First Lieut. Walter B. Elliott, 30th U. S. Inf., will remain on duty with Co. B, Philippine Scouts, until such time as his services can be spared from duty therewith, when he will be directed to join his proper regiment. (Aug. 10, D. P. I.)

#### PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COLONEL J. A. BUCHANAN.

The Band, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Inf., will proceed to Cayey, P. R., reporting for duty at Henry Barracks. (Sept. 29, D. P. R.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Harry L. Cooper, Porto Rico Regiment, is extended one month. (Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

1st Lieut. Harry Bell, Philippine Scouts, will proceed

to Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur, Luzon, for temporary duty. (Aug. 23, D. P. I.)

Leave for three months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Second Lieut. Moses T. Barlow, Philippine Scouts. (Aug. 27, D. P. I.)

Leave for one month, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Second Lieut. Junius I. Boyle, Philippine Scouts. (Aug. 24, D. P. I.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter indicated:

George O. Duncan, appointed 1st Lieut. of Cav., to 15th Cav.

James E. Abbott, appointed 2d Lieut. of Cav., to 12th Cav.

Lochlin W. Caffey, appointed 1st Lieut. of Inf., to 26th Inf.

A. LaRue Christie, appointed 1st Lieut. of Inf., to 8th Inf.

John C. Murphy, appointed 2d Lieut. of Inf., to 8th Inf.

Frederic G. Kellond, appointed 2d Lieut. of Inf., to 19th Inf.

Lieut. Duncan will join his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Abbott will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., for temporary duty, and then will join his proper station. Lieut. Caffey will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty and then join his proper station. Lieut. Christie will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will be ordered to join his regiment in the Philippines. Lieut. Murphy will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his regiment in the Philippines. Lieut. Kellond will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty, and will be ordered to join his proper station. (Oct. 5, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Col. Louis H. Rucker (promoted from Lieut. Colonel, 6th Cav.), to the 8th Cav., to date from Sept. 17, 1901, vice Bell, appointed brig. general, U. S. A. Colonel Rucker will join his regiment.

Lieut. Col. George S. Anderson (promoted from major, 6th Cav.), to the 6th Cav., to date from Sept. 17, 1901, vice Rucker, promoted. Major John C. Gresham (promoted from Capt. 7th Cav.), to the 6th Cav., to date from Sept. 17, 1901, vice Anderson, promoted. Major Gresham will join his regiment. Capt. Clyde E. Hawkins (promoted from 1st Lieut., 7th Cav.), to the 7th Cav., Troop H, to date from Sept. 17, 1901, vice Gresham, promoted. Col. Charles R. Paul (promoted from Lieut. Colonel, 20th Inf.), to the 30th Inf., to date from Sept. 27, 1901, vice Dempsey, retired. Colonel Paul will join his regiment upon expiration of his present sick leave.

Lieut. Col. Harry L. Haskell (promoted from major, 30th Inf.), to the 30th Inf., to date from Sept. 27, 1901, vice Paul, promoted. Lieut. Col. Haskell will join his regiment. (Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. John Q. Adams is, at his own request, relieved from duty at the Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind. (Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., upon his own application is detailed professor of military science and tactics at St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis. (Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Charles D. Towsley is relieved from duty at St. John's Academy, Delafield, Wis. (Oct. 8, H. Q. A.)

#### TRANSFERS.

Capt. Charles H. Bonesteel, 21st Inf., has been transferred to the 27th Inf., and Capt. Charles R. Howland, 27th Inf., has been transferred to the 21st Inf. Capt. Bonesteel will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., thence to Plattburg Barracks, New York, for duty with his regiment. (Aug. 22, D. P. I.)

Capt. Frank S. Armstrong, from the 13th Cav., will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for assignment to duty with the 9th Cav. (Aug. 28, D. P. I.)

1st Lieut. Henry M. Morrow, 4th Inf., having been transferred to the 9th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Samuel B. McIntyre, 9th Cav., to the 4th Inf., Lieutenant Morrow will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, and Lieutenant McIntyre will remain on special duty as quartermaster at Camp Wallace until its abandonment, or until further instructions from these headquarters, when he will report to the commanding general, Department of Southern Luzon, for assignment to duty. (July 30, D. P. I.)

The transfer Sept. 11, 1901, of 2d Lieut. James P. Robinson, from the 11th Inf. to the Artillery Corps, with rank from June 13, 1900, is announced. Lieut. Robinson is assigned to the 66th Co., Coast Art., and will join that company at Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory. (Oct. 4, H. Q. A.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

The army retiring board has been appointed to meet in Manila, at the call of the president of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Asst. Com. Gen., U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Stephen W. Groesbeck, judge advocate, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Mills, inspector general, U. S. A.; Major Richard W. Johnson, surg., U. S. A.; Major Walter D. McCaw, surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Grote Hutcheson, 6th U. S. Cav., recorder. (Aug. 22, D. P. I.)

#### VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

First Lieut. William S. Mapes, U. S. Inf., will report to the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, for assignment to duty with the battalion of the 22d U. S. Inf. now in Manila. (Aug. 30, D. P. I.)

The 17th U. S. Inf. will be assembled in Manila by the commanding general, Department of Northern Luzon, and will stand relieved from duty in that department on or about Sept. 4, 1901, when it will sail on the transport Buford to the Department of Mindanao and Jolo, and relieve the 22d U. S. Inf., which will stand relieved from duty in that department and will proceed by the transport Buford, via Suez Canal, to New York City, where upon arrival, the commanding officer will report to the Adjutant General of the Army. (Aug. 24, D. P. I.)

Capt. James W. McAndrew, U. S. Inf., paymaster, is assigned to duty as assistant to Chief Paymaster, with station in Manila. (Aug. 30, D. P. I.)

The following named officers will report to the Hon. William H. Taft, Civil Governor of the Islands, for special duty as indicated: Capt. Henry T. Allen, 24th U. S. Cav., as Chief, and Capt. David J. Baker, 12th U. S. Inf., as First Assistant Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, to be organized under Act No. 175 of the Commission. (July 31, D. P. I.)

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department, is granted to Surgeon John W. Ross, U. S. N., retired, director of Las Animas Hospital. (Oct. 2, D. Cuba.)

The U. S. Army Hospital at Nagasaki, Japan, is discontinued. (July 28, D. P. I.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Major Charles J. Crane, U. S. Inf., assistant adjutant general, to take effect about Aug. 20, 1901. (Aug. 4, D. P. I.)

The following named officers will report as indicated: Lieut. Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, Deputy Q. M. G., U. S. A.; Major J. Estcourt Sawyer and Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, Q. M. S. U. S. A., to the Chief Q. M. of the Division; Major George W. Adair, Surg., U. S. A.; Majors James S. Wilson, Luther B. Grandy and George P. Feed, Surgs., U. S. A.; Capt. Albert H. Eber, Robert E. Williams, Charles H. Andrews and Ira A. Allen, Asst. Surgs., U. S. A.; First Lieut. Frederick M. Hartsock, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to the Chief Surgeon of the Division; Capt. Beecher B. Ray, Paymaster, U. S. A., to the Chief Paymaster of the Division.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

## ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1901.

## HOPE FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun presents at some length what purports to be a statement of President Roosevelt's views as to the proper organization for our Navy and Army. As it is merely a record of the most elementary beliefs on this subject there can be no doubt that it correctly represents the views of the President, as it does those of every officer of our Army and Navy. All want a fighting force and all realize that it is the efficiency of the individual units of this force that is the essential thing. There can be no doubt that the President will deal intelligently with the question as to how this efficiency is to be secured. He has made a close study of questions relating to the Army and a still closer study of Naval matters, and he has had a valuable experience with both Services. That he believes in heavily armed sea-going battleships for the Navy, in practice marches and field manoeuvres for the Army, and in closer and more harmonious relations between staff and the line we can well believe. The ascription to President Roosevelt of opinions which are held in the Army to be axiomatic adds nothing to their force, but it does hold out a hope that the Service will have the active co-operation of the President in relieving it from the crushing influence of civilian ignorance and indifference and Congressional parsimony.

What President Roosevelt learned in Cuba was that we had, in proportion to their numbers, as magnificent a body of fighting men as any in the world. If he can raise our new Army to the standard of that force nothing more need be asked of him. Our little army in Cuba owed its efficiency largely to that element which has always been the strength of the American Army—in the Revolution, in the war with Mexico, in the Rebellion, and finally in the Spanish-American War—that is, the old soldier element; the class of men who have gained in youth by the actual experience of war the training of nerves and muscles, the development of judgment and promptitude in action, which no amount of experience in peace manoeuvres can supply. Call the roll and we find that we had in our service in 1898 some 200 officers of this class who took an active part in the war of that year. Mentioning them somewhat at random these names occur to us: Miles, Merritt, Shafter, Burke, Chaffee, Otis, MacArthur, Young, Hawkins, Lawton, "Sam" Sumner, Kent, Liscum, Frank, Pennington, Patterson, Worth, Hughes, Kobbé, J. H. Smith, J. H. Wilson, Gillespie, G. W. Davis, Wheaton, Whitside, Wykoff, Wade, Henry, Corbin, Schwan, Ludington, Breckinridge, Sternberg, Ludlow, Sanger, Bates, Merriam, Sheridan, Gilmore, Bird, Kimball, Miller, Furey, Lee, Scully, J. M. Moore, Atwood, Weston, Woodruff, Greenleaf, Girard, Dodge, Hains, McGinnis, Clous, Dudley, True, Hyde, Woodhull, De Witt, Pope, Vroom and Babcock.

Following down the list of Cavalry officers we find Arnold, Viele, Bell, Noyes, Rafferty, Wallace, Morton, Rucker, Carpenter, Wirt Davis, Francis Moore, Carroll, Lebo, Huggins, Hayes, Godfrey, McGregor, Carr, Wells, Wheelan, Woodson, Forbush, Dimmick, Baldwin and Wint.

In the Artillery we find Rawles, Tiernon, Hubbell, Haskin, Grugan, Miller, Williston, Randolph, Guenther, Hasbrouck, Rodney, McCrea, Myrick, Wood, Reilly.

In the Infantry, Bisbee, O'Connell, Bates, Smith, Dempsey, Page, Harbach, Sanno, Hall, Bubb, Price, Freeman, Baldwin, Rice, Egbert, Miner, Penney, Crowell, Benham, Carpenter, Corliss, Coolidge, Quinton, Randall, Conrad, Savage, Whitney, Ray, W. H. Powell, Ewers, Morton, Lee, Bowman, Foote, Regan, Rockefeller, Pearson, Kellogg, Eskridge, Lincoln, C. L. Davis, Kirkman, Duggan, De Russy, Myer, Comba, Humphrey, H. G. Brown, Craigie, A. T. Smith, Ellis, Auman, Cave-nough, Anderson, Robe, J. W. Powell, Moale, Brinkerhoff, Baker, Ward, Noble, Palmer, Richards, Haskell, Williams, Roberts, O'Brien, Bailey, Keller, Paul, Snyder, Hood, Jocelyn, Leefe, McCaskey, Kline, McKibbin, Coe, Spurgin, Boyle, Stone, Van Horn, Lockwood, Kell, Owenshine, French, Burke, Goodale, Clapp, Thompson, Markley and Hooton.

These, whose names, as will be observed, have been taken somewhat at random, and may not include all, and other soldiers of the Rebellion, who returned to the Army from civil life, furnished a body of experience that could never have been obtained in peace maneuvers, however frequent or skillfully conducted. Their generation is departing, but they have their successors in those who served under them and with them in Cuba and have since been hiking in the Philippines.

The Sun tells us that the President believes that the equipment of the Army should be ready for instant use, the arsenals filled with smokeless powder, the coast defenses in the highest state of efficiency, the guns kept in perfect order and a complete supply of ammunition at hand for immediate use. He believes there should be on hand the proper amount of field transportation, vessels available or obtainable for the transportation of troops, clothing of suitable nature for service in cold or tropical climates, rifles of the latest pattern and design in quan-

ties sufficient for arming a large force, medical chests filled, and food supplies of all kinds at hand in case of emergency. He believes that the Navy should be in the same state of readiness as the Army, and that every gun aboard ship should be in prime condition. He will therefore urge upon Congress the needful legislation to secure these improvements in the Army and Navy.

"So say we all of us," and let us hope that Congress will be more ready to listen to our new President in this matter than it has been to those preceding him. The want of preparation for war, for which our much enduring staff was held responsible, was due to Congress and the civil administrators whose orders they must obey and not to any branch of the Army, as we shall show more at length another week. In every department of the Service we had men of large experience in actual war who knew precisely what was wanted and what we should have had but for the overmastering ignorance of military matters prevailing in the circles of civil administration and in Congress. If President Roosevelt can overcome this the Army and the Navy will rise up and call him blessed. Of beautiful theories of Army reform we have had abundance. The question is as to how we can formulate them in legislation. Much was accomplished under Mr. McKinley and his able Secretary of War and we are glad to know that the good work is to continue under President Roosevelt.

## GENERAL ALGER'S BOOK.

To those who had expected that ex-Secretary of War Alger's long-promised book on the war with Spain would be merely an attempt to refute his critics, the volume which comes to us from Harper & Brothers with the title, "The Spanish-American War," will prove to be an agreeable surprise. For in this work of 465 pages General Alger has risen altogether above the level of personal controversy and added a contribution of permanent value to the history of the conflict for Cuban liberty. With the causes which led up to that struggle General Alger has nothing to do. He devotes himself almost exclusively to an account of the operations of the American Army, and it is only incidentally that his own connection with the military administration as Secretary of War comes into view. The work is written in the best possible temper. It is lucid, dignified and patriotic, and it contains a fund of information from official orders hitherto unpublished which is indispensable to a correct understanding of the campaign which resulted in the expulsion of Spain from the western hemisphere.

The conditions confronting the Government when war became inevitable were supremely discouraging. The Army consisted of 2,143 officers and 26,040 enlisted men. These were scattered over the country from the Canadian border to the Mexican frontier. The military storehouses were empty, no funds were available for the purchase of supplies and the governmental machinery which, as General Alger says, had become "quite fixed in the narrow grooves of peace," was wholly inadequate to great emergencies. Under these disheartening conditions the Government began the Herculean task of organizing and equipping an army of 250,000 men, and the ease and thoroughness with which this was accomplished General Alger describes as "the apotheosis of patriotism."

The one open manifestation of General Alger's resentment toward his critics appears in his chapter on appointments in the Volunteer service. After describing the importunities to which he was subjected by politicians and others seeking commissions for themselves or their friends he says:

"There is no feature connected with the conduct of the War Department during the War with Spain so persistently misunderstood and misrepresented as the method of making appointments for the Volunteer Army. I doubt whether I was more vilified and slandered in any other connection. Yet there were not a dozen commissions issued during the entire Spanish-American War in which I had any personal interest."

The author deals at great length with the battles of Las Guasimas, Caney and San Juan, all so sharply criticised. The first of these, he contends, served a useful purpose in that it drove the enemy off the ground which lay between our Army and Santiago and greatly encouraged the American troops for their subsequent operations against that city. He denies that the engagement at Las Guasimas was in any sense an ambushade, defends General Shafter against his assailants and insists that the direct result of the fight was to prevent the Spaniards from concentrating their forces at San Juan Ridge. Of the fight at Caney General Alger says:

"If Caney had been taken by 8 o'clock on the morning of July 1, and Lawton's division had reached San Juan Ridge at 10 o'clock, in time to join in the assault, as planned, it is not unlikely that the three divisions of Kent, Lawton and Wheeler, when thus united, would have pushed on to the city of Santiago. Had this occurred, the loss of life would have been, in all probability, much greater than it was, as doubtless the enemy, when thus cornered in Santiago, would have fought as they proved that they could at Caney. The resistance of the Spanish soldiery, under such circumstances, is neither to be despised nor underestimated. I shall always regard the unexpected delay experienced in taking Caney as one of the many incidents connected with the Santiago campaign in which the guiding hand of Providence seems to have interposed for America."

In his treatment of the battle of San Juan and of the siege and surrender of Santiago General Alger quotes extensively from official correspondence which passed be-

tween the War Department and the officers commanding our troops in the field.

He awards to General Shafter all the credit for driving the Spanish Squadron out of Santiago harbor and severely condemns Admiral Sampson for his failure to co-operate with the Army in spite of repeated requests to do so. He accuses Sampson of self-contradiction, intimates that he was ignorant as to the location of the mines in the harbor and offers this curious theory in explanation of "his inexplicable attitude":

"It is difficult to account for Admiral Sampson's seeming attitude towards the Army during the operations before Santiago, as well as to excuse him for his contradictory statements, subsequently made in his official report. After the 3d of July the Admiral's conduct may be due to the keen disappointment resulting from his non-participation in the engagement with Cervera's squadron. Possibly he felt that Shafter's request for a conference on the morning of July 3, innocent though it was, was responsible for his being deprived of the honor of actively participating as commander-in-chief in one of the most remarkable victories in the annals of naval warfare."

The publication of the "Round Robin," which hastened General Alger's withdrawal from the Cabinet, he describes as "one of the most unfortunate and regrettable incidents of the war." Of the "Round Robin" itself he protests that he has no criticism to offer, but he does criticise "the agencies through which these alarming utterances were given to the world." He continues:

"It would be impossible to exaggerate the mischievous and wicked effects of the 'Round Robin.' It afflicted the country with a plague of anguish and apprehension. There are martyrs in all wars, but the most piteous of these are the silent, helpless, heartbroken ones who stay at home to weep and pray and wait—the mother, the sister, wife, and sweetheart. To their natural suspense and suffering these publications added the pangs of imaginary terrors. They had endured, through sympathy, the battlefield, the wasting hardships of the camp, the campaign in the tropics, the fever-stricken trench. They might at least have been spared this wanton torture, this impalpable and formless yet overwhelming blow."

The author devotes several chapters to the Philippines, but they add little or nothing to the common fund of information concerning the subject. He treats extensively of camps and disease and contends that "the records of no army in the world show as small a mortality percentage as the Army of the United States during the War with Spain, and he adds a chapter on the "Miles-Eagan Controversy," which recalls an unpleasant scandal that might better have been left untouched. In conclusion the General holds that the three supply departments—the Quartermaster's, Commissary and Medical bureaus—"upon which the abuse and slander of 1898 so heavily fell," have amply demonstrated their efficiency and proved the unfairness of the charges of incompetence and maladministration to which they were subjected. If this work is to be regarded as General Alger's last word to his critics all hands will agree that it is manly, dignified and generous.

## INTEMPERATE WATER DRINKERS.

The National Advocate, a temperance organ, in reprinting from our columns the letter of Brig. Gen. A. S. Daggett, U. S. A., retired, says: "It will be noticed that the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in printing this letter of General Daggett reduces the General one grade, as he does a second time in another place in the JOURNAL. This, of course, does not hurt the General; it only shows to what petty measures canteen people will resort."

Certainly it does not hurt General Daggett, nor does it hurt any one else except the author of this inexpressibly contemptible suggestion. General Daggett's title was given at the end of his letter as "Brigadier General, U. S. A., retired." By an inadvertence in the heading of the article the title by which he was known while on the active list was used. We presume that the appearance in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of General Daggett's original letter against the canteen and his second letter, published Sept. 21, is further proof of the "petty measures" of the "canteen people." It is very strange how water gets into the heads of some people and excites them more than intoxicating liquor does others. How else can we account for the unfairness, not to say positive dishonesty, of statement on the part of some of the advocates of temperance; the uncharitableness and even malice they show in their treatment of those who differ with them in opinion, and their disposition to catch up and circulate any lie they may find afloat to the discredit of men who believe that there are sins even more heinous than the sin of drinking a glass of beer or wine. The letter we publish from Major Romeyn in another column is a case in point.

It is not yet forgotten how our conscientious and gentle-hearted President McKinley was attacked by the intemperate water drinkers because he did not sympathize with their fanaticism and how the attempt was made to organize a prayer chain against him, appealing to the Almighty to lend His aid to the most narrow-minded and intensely partisan organization in the country. Some have gone so far as to make the sacrilegious suggestion that the assassination of the President was the result of the Divine displeasure at his failure to adopt their views.

However, we do not wish to be too severe with the National Advocate. Its criticism is only one among those we receive from men who, seeing the world themselves through a pinhole, cannot realize how broad and expansive a view of it is taken by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. It is a good world, my masters, if you only approach it in a generous spirit, and the best way of improving it is to give weight in all that you propose to the time-honored maxim, "Many men, many minds." Temperance in all things, not in the use of intoxicating liquors alone; charity toward all, not merely toward those who hold to your opinions and share your prejudices, and, finally, the freest possible discussion of



questions coming within our province. Such are our principles.

The views of General Daggett are, as we have shown, just as welcome to our columns as those of officers who favor the canteen. He did not communicate with us directly, but we hunted his letter out and laid it before the class of men to whom, as it seemed to us, he should have appealed in the first instance rather than to those whose opposition to the canteen as it has been conducted in the Army is a part of their general hostility to soldiers, to military training, and to military establishments. They do not understand the Army; they are wholly out of sympathy with its spirit and purposes, and they would prefer, we do not doubt, to see it abolished altogether rather than to have it refuse to conform to their impossible conditions. In this they are entirely conscientious and sincere, but it is the conscientiousness of ignorance, the sincerity of fanaticism.

We do not wish to be understood as including in this classification all who oppose the canteen. Very far from it. Some earnest friends of the Army in and out of the Service, including some of our ablest and most highly respected soldiers, are among those who share the views of General Daggett. The Army is united—those who favor and those who oppose the canteen—in the desire to rid the Army altogether of the curse of drink; it is only a difference of opinion as to how this can best be accomplished. If, as General Daggett thinks, the post exchange can be made to accomplish its purpose under the present law, by all means let this be done. But what effort has been made, or is being made, to supply the funds required to support the exchange under the new system so that it will not drag out an ineffective life, and finally disappear? What has been the effect of the present law of Congress upon the morale of the Army, and how far is it promoting temperance? These are grave questions, and they are questions that should be determined by men who are in immediate contact with soldiers and not by mere theorists.

We observe that General Daggett argues that those who favor the post exchange are giving it credit for the content among our soldiers, as shown by the absence of desertion, etc., due, he thinks, to improved conditions resulting from the consideration given to their comfort in various ways during recent years. As to this, there is no occasion for argument. We have had the post exchange under these improved conditions; we have it no longer. It is surely possible to determine by a comparison of results, with and without the exchange, under like conditions, whether it is a beneficial institution, or the contrary, as its enemies contend. We are glad to learn and to publish the opinion of officers on this subject, and it seems to us that the discussion should be confined so far as possible to Army circles. It is manifestly unwise, not to say unfair, for officers who oppose the canteen to ally themselves with those whose hostility to the canteen is a part of their general antipathy to the military man, who is, from the point of view of so many of this country, a drunken, roistering swashbuckler, seeking the blood of innocent civilians at the point of his sword; instead of being, as he is in his best estate, the highest type of the patriotic, sober-minded and self-respecting American citizen.

Where we use the word "canteen" in this article instead of "post exchange," it is to distinguish the liquor-selling feature of the exchange.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE SCHLEY COURT.

The feature of the session of the Schley Court of Inquiry on Friday, Oct. 4, was the testimony of Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Hodgson, who was the navigator of the Brooklyn at Santiago. The other witnesses of the day were Lieut. C. W. Dyson, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, who gave estimates of the coal supply of the Flying Squadron, and Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers, who was on the Iowa at Santiago and carried Rear Admiral Sampson's despatches of May 20 to Commodore Schley. The proceedings were enlivened by a tilt between counsel over the "Dear Schley" letter, which resulted in Mr. Rayner declaring he would have Admiral Sampson summoned as a witness.

Captain Dawson, U. S. M. C., corrected his testimony of the day before and then Lieutenant Dyson took up his testimony where he had left it the day before. The chart on coal supply he had prepared showed that on May 20 the Brooklyn's supply of coal was 562 tons, the Iowa's 784 tons, that of the Texas 408 tons, and of the Marblehead 122 tons. He said that on May 24 the Brooklyn had coal enough aboard to have remained on blockade duty off Santiago for twenty-five days, and then to have returned to Key West; the Massachusetts enough to remain seventeen days, and then go to Key West; the Iowa enough for eleven days; the Texas seven days, and the Marblehead one day. This is assuming that they would have gone by the Yucatan channel. He also gave an estimate of the length of time they could have remained and gone to Gonaves Channel, Cape Cruz, Mole St. Nicholas, Kingston, Port Antonio, Jamaica or Guantanamo Bay, the time of remaining on blockade being increased as the distance to the various points diminished.

Mr. Rayner proceeded to lower the figures given by computing the coal consumption under forced draft in chasing the enemy, the witness stating that his estimates were based only on average conditions of weather and of the vessels.

Lieutenant Dyson was followed on the stand by Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers, executive officer of the Iowa during the summer of 1898. He testified that before leaving Key West on May 20 to join the Flying Squadron at Cienfuegos he had had a conference with Commander-in-Chief Sampson, at which Captains Taylor and Chadwick were present. He was then told by Admiral Sampson that he had received information from the Department at Washington that the Spanish fleet under Cervera was probably in the harbor of Santiago. The witness said he had not been informed of any secret code for communication with the Cuban insurgents near Cienfuegos. He had taken despatches for Commodore Schley. One of the despatches carried at this time was the witness thought, that signed by Secretary Long, and dated Washington, 12:30 o'clock, May 20, and beginning: "The report of the Spanish fleet being at Santiago de Cuba might very well be correct, so the Department strongly advises that you send word immediately by the Iowa to Schley to proceed off Santiago with his whole command, leaving one small vessel off Cienfuegos."

"Could you have coaled the Iowa on the afternoon of May 20?"

"In the late afternoon, the time I speak of, the weather being fine and smooth, I think there would have been no trouble at all," replied the witness, who added that there would be very great danger to a collier in coaling battleships with a battleship on either side.

Witness told of the bombardment of the Colon on May 31. The range was at first given at 7,000 yards, but the shots fell so far short that the range was increased to 11,000 yards. These latter shots fell into the channel in which the Colon lay. Some of them must have fallen within 600 yards of the Spanish ship. Describing Commodore Schley's blockade of the harbor at Santiago,

Captain Rodgers said that the fleet maintained a position of seven or eight miles out, with the Marblehead and the Vixen inside the line. He could not say whether the fleet was further out in the day than at night or vice versa.

Captain Rodgers stated that he was the senior member of the naval board of survey appointed by Rear Admiral Sampson to examine the wrecked Spanish vessels. He said that the Brooklyn was the only vessel that fired 8-inch shells, and Mr. Rayner said that a careful computation based upon the report of the board of survey showed that twelve 5-inch shells had been found on the four Spanish vessels.

Mr. Rayner presented a statement showing the number of hits found on the vessels of the Spanish fleet, and the witness was asked to state the percentage of 5-inch shells, assuming the statement to be correct. Captain Rodgers replied that the total number of hits was 35, and, therefore, the 5-inch shell hits constituted 34 per cent. of all the hits. Mr. Rayner said that the statement had been prepared by Rear Admiral Schley.

The witness also said he knew that the Brooklyn had 8-inch guns, but Mr. Rayner said that the Rear Admiral's computation was not intended to cover that feature. His only purpose was to make the showing for 5-inch guns, these being unmistakably the Brooklyn's.

Cross-examined on the despatches carried by the Iowa, Captain Rodgers was asked if the "Dear Schley" letter was included in these despatches. He replied that he had no knowledge of what the envelope contained.

While the examination on this point was in progress Mr. Rayner read the letter, including the following extract: "If it ever should develop that these vessels are at Santiago we could then assemble off that port the ships best suited for the purpose and completely blockade it. Until we then receive more positive information we shall continue to hold Havana and Santiago."

Mr. Rayner remarked that he supposed it would be conceded that the word "Santiago" as given above was a mistake, and that it should be "Cienfuegos." Captain Rodgers replied that he would make no such concession, and a tilt followed between counsel concerning the accuracy of Government publications.

The witness then described the wind and sea. On May 25 the sea was moderate and the day after in the late afternoon the weather was fine with a smooth sea.

The Court asked Commander Rodgers a number of questions. In answer he said that no further attempt to destroy the Colon was made by Admiral Schley; that the Iowa in firing at the Colon passed Santiago harbor, where the Spanish vessel was lying, at twelve-knot speed, and that the Iowa was in efficient condition for any service that might have been required of her on May 28, when the Flying Squadron started back for Key West. As to the probability of a collision between the Texas and Brooklyn on July 3 he could not say, as he was below at that time looking after a fire in one of the compartments.

Commander Rodgers being excused, Captain Lemly brought up the question as to whether the word "Santiago" had been substituted by mistake for the word "Cienfuegos" in the "Dear Schley" letter. He insisted that it was a matter of punctuation, the commas around the word "then" materially affecting the sense. Mr. Rayner challenged this interpretation of the letter as an imputation upon Admiral Schley. "And," he said, "I cannot permit that imputation to rest without summoning the author of that letter."

Judge Advocate—I have told you once before you can summon any one you please.

Mr. Rayner.—Well, then, summon Rear Admiral Sampson.

#### LIEUT. COMMANDER HODGSON ON THE STAND.

With this remark the colloquy in regard to Rear Admiral Sampson's despatch closed for the time. Then Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Hodgson took the stand. His appearance as a witness gave the imaginative reporters a chance to throw in some "local color." One scribe had him so nervous that when he read from printed sheets they "rattled in his hands," while Admiral Schley, sitting only a few feet away, tugged at his moustache and imperial and the spectators were nearly bursting with suppressed interest. The witness beat all speed records in talking, which sometimes touched 300 words a minute. Detailing the Brooklyn's part in the battle, Commander Hodgson said:

"I heard the executive officer, Lieutenant Commander Mason, sing out, 'Clear ship for action,' and the crew immediately dispersed to quarters, I having sounded the general alarm previously. The Commodore shortly appeared on the bridge. We were at that time headed about west-northwest or to the westward of northwest. I told him there was nothing doing and he said, 'Go ahead.' I rang six bells and asked if we had not better hold her head steady to see what course the Spaniards proposed to pursue. I do not remember his reply exactly to that, because immediately afterward I told him they were evidently making for us and he said, 'Go for them,' and I rang four bells and put helm apart."

"Captain Cook appeared upon the bridge at this time, and I told him that everything was connected up at the conning tower and that we were already moving ahead, and, in fact, we were going ahead. The Commodore took his position on a platform he had built around the conning tower, where he could be in easy communication with the commanding officer inside, and I remained on the bridge. The executive officer had given previously the order to man the starboard batteries. I sang out to him we were going into action with port helm, and he shifted over to the port battery. We then started for the Commodore, and as soon as the guns were brought to bear Lieutenant Simpson fired a little off the port bow the first gun, from the forward 8-inch turret. From that time on we went considerably in toward them."

"I then went down to where the Commodore was standing to get into the conning tower, when I heard him sing out: 'Look out, Cook, they are going to ram you.' Captain Cook said he would look after that, and starboarded the helm a little to parallel the course of the leading vessel, the Maria Teresa, which had made a broad beam to port."

"He had hardly made that sheer, however, to port before he fell off again for the reason, apparently, that a shot was fired from the Brooklyn's 8-inch gun. The Teresa got abaft our port beam, and helm was ported on the Brooklyn immediately after that. We were swinging with port helm. I heard the Commodore sing out: 'Hard apart,' or words to that effect, and Captain Cook sang out: 'Helm is apart.'"

"I saw the crucial moment had arrived in making the turn, and I suggested for the Commodore that that turn would run us into the Texas or very close to her."

"What did you say, and what was the reply?" asked the Judge Advocate.

"As near as I can remember I said: 'Commodore, if you go to starboard you will run into the Texas,' and he said: 'Damn the Texas. I cannot help that. She must look out for herself. He will take care of that,' and he also said: 'I do not propose to go in any closer and subject myself to a torpedo attack.'"

"I suggested then that we back the starboard engine, and he wanted to know why, and I said: 'Because it would give the Texas a wider berth and shorten our turning circle.' Captain Cook objected to this, and so did the Commodore, but there was a moment's discussion as to whether it would be better to turn that shorter circle with smaller speed or take the larger tactical diameter with faster speed. It was decided that it was very essential to get around quickly, as the leading Spanish ship was then standing to the westward, and if the Brooklyn did not stop her she had a good chance of escaping. So the helm was put hard apart."

"I said I would run up on top of the bridge and look out for the Texas. As I was going up I asked the Chief Quartermaster if he had seen a torpedo boat, and he said he had seen one blown up by a large shell way in the rear."

"The Brooklyn swung clear of the Texas and brought around with helm hard apart until she brought in sight the leading Spanish vessel, which was then the Viscaya;

the Teresa had fallen off and gone ashore seeking a berth. As soon as we were around at the proper position the helm was eased so that we paralleled the course of the Viscaya, which at that time was about 2,400 or 2,500 yards on our starboard bow."

"The Colon was probably on the beam, or a little forward of the beam; the Oquendo abaft the starboard beam. The Oquendo very soon fell out and ran ashore on fire, and then we devoted our attention solely to the Colon and Viscaya."

The Judge Advocate—How near was the Texas to the Brooklyn when the latter crossed her bows?

"I suppose it was about 250 to 300 yards."

"Have you ever given this estimate as nearer than that?"

"Yes, sir."

"What have you given before?"

"One hundred and fifty yards."

"Why do you change it now?"

"Because I have read from my notes written the day after the battle and from notes I used on the Board of Navigators. I concluded from these that my estimate at that time, when I gave it 175 to 250 yards, was too near. Also I was very much influenced by the thought that the navigating officer of the Texas would not think it less than 150 yards."

"Just read your entry from your notes."

The Witness (reading)—"We quickly put our helm to port, and then around to starboard, passing well inside the Texas." That was written by me the day after the battle.

"Is there any reference as to the distance you were from the Texas in those notes?"

"No, sir."

"Do you remember whether anything was said about blanketing the fire of the Texas at that time?"

"When I told the Commodore I thought we would run into the Texas, I think I did say that we might get a shot from one of her big guns."

"Have you ever said that you were 'skittish' about a collision with the Texas at this time?"

"Well, I was 'skittish' about it. I thought we were going to have a collision, very likely, with the Texas."

"How was the collision averted, from what you know of your own knowledge?"

"By our getting around so quick we passed ahead of her."

The Judge Advocate then questioned Commander Hodgson about changes in the log of the Brooklyn giving the account of the famous loop. The witness said that Lieutenant Doyle had written it, but witness had given Doyle all the data for it.

The witness was not sure he had mentioned to Doyle the way the helm was put. It was, however, put in his log. This log, the witness explained, was first written up by Lieutenants Doyle and Webster. Afterwards the witness went to the Captain and said he would like to add some information to it. This he did before noon of the day following. Commander Hodgson recalled putting an interlineation in this log because an erasure had been made of the word "starboard" and he suggested putting in the explanatory words that they "cleared the Texas." There was a change made in the log book, said the witness, regarding the helm direction by erasing the word "starboard" and substituting the word "port." These statements were brought out by questions and answers. Then the Judge Advocate asked:

"Do you regard that as a correct entry in the log book that the helm was put to port in order to bring the starboard battery to bear?"

"No, that was not the reason for which the helm was put to port. It was put to port to bring the Brooklyn around as quickly as possible to head off the Spanish vessels."

"Would not the Brooklyn have been brought around quicker if the helm had been put to starboard, as it was recorded in the log book originally?"

"I think she would."

"These words 'swinging clear of the fire of the Texas,' are they right?"

"That is right. That is a point that impressed me. Fortunately we got around without having one of the Texas's guns fired over us."

"The words 'clear of the fire of the Texas,' are the underlined words, are they not?"

"They are."

"Did you give any specific instructions or make any specific suggestions to the officer who wrote the log with regard to putting in those words?"

"I think it very possible I did. I think it more than probable I did, because that was the fact that impressed me as the result of swinging with the port helm. I was very thankful we cleared the Texas and her fire."

"When were those words put in relative to the change in the log book from 'starboard' to 'port'?"

"I cannot say. I was not at that time contemplating any such searching investigation as this and consequently I thought that the log was written with the idea of giving an account of the battle without being brought up under searching scrutiny, or I might have been much more particular as to exact times and dates."

The Court adjourned for Friday with Lieutenant Commander Hodgson on the stand.

#### SESSION OF SATURDAY, OCT. 5.

The session of Saturday, Oct. 5, lasted only two hours and was devoted almost wholly to the reading of the correspondence between Admiral Schley and Lieutenant Commander Hodgson relative to the colloquy between the two which Lieutenant Commander Hodgson declares took place on the Brooklyn during the execution of the loop. Substantially the whole of this correspondence was published in our issue of Sept. 21, page 61. There were several other letters in the batch, in continuance of Commander Hodgson's attempt to get Admiral Schley to give out a statement to the effect that his (Hodgson's) denial of his interview in the New York "Sun" was merely a denial of the verbal accuracy of the interview. The Admiral finally declined to do so, saying that as the matter had gone before the Department for adjudication he did not care to mix publicly in it. Then Hodgson wrote to Schley, then on duty in the South Atlantic, asking him to send him copies of the letters he had sent to the Admiral, which he had to lay before the Department. The Admiral replied that these letters were all stored at home. On the Admiral's return home last summer, Hodgson sent him a request that he permit the letters to be copied. This request the Admiral granted.

Lieutenant Doyle took the stand on Saturday to correct his testimony. The principal change was in the reading of the log of the Brooklyn. He had previously read it as showing the Brooklyn on May 28 was two or three miles out from the Morro at Santiago. He had then read the log of the wrong date, that of June 28. Taking the log of May 28, he found the Brooklyn was placed at seven miles out.

Lieutenant Commander Hodgson on resuming the witness chair was interrogated by the Judge Advocate, who spoke of the "colloquy" with Admiral Schley. The witness objected to the use of the word, whereupon the Judge Advocate replied that this was the witness's own characterization. Then came the reading of the letters above referred to. As part of a letter the Judge Advocate wanted to read a newspaper editorial reflecting on Admiral Schley. The latter's counsel objected and a long wrangle between counsel ensued, Mr. Rayner contending that the record "should not be stained with these calumnies against Admiral Schley." Captain Lemly insisted that as the editorial in question had been inclosed in one of Hodgson's letters to Schley, it was part of the correspondence and should go on the record. The Court retired to consider the point raised and returning said: "The Court decides that any clippings from newspapers which form a part of the correspondence between Rear Admiral Schley and Lieutenant Commander Hodgson should properly be read."

Then Mr. Rayner played a card he had evidently held back. He said: "May it please the Court there is no



evidence to show that this particular editorial forms a part of the correspondence or that it was ever received by Rear Admiral Schley.

Admiral Dewey—Under that ruling it ought not to be read.

The proceedings of Monday, Oct. 7, began with the recall of Lieutenant Doyle and Commander Rodgers, who corrected their testimony. After them Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Hodgson took the stand. Some more of the letters in the correspondence with Admiral Schley, relating to the denial of the "colloquy" were read. Asked if his denial of the colloquy had been printed in its entirety he replied in the negative, saying that the last paragraph of his letter of denial had not been printed. This paragraph referred to the inclosure of a newspaper clipping. Gross examined the witness said the Marblehead had not hailed the Brooklyn when the two vessels passed each other, as the Brooklyn was en route to Cienfuegos. Touching on events at Cienfuegos, Comdr. Hodgson said he thought the shore signals at that port were signals between the Spanish forces. When Captain McCalla arrived with an explanation of the signals the witness said he was immediately sent ashore to communicate with the rebels. The progress of the squadron between Cienfuegos and Santiago was impeded by the heavy weather made by the smaller vessels, Viven and Eagle. The habitual daytime position of the squadron in the Santiago blockade, the witness said, was about six miles from the Morro. At night it was the same. The Marblehead and Vixen, as picket boats, were about midway between the line and the shore.

Requested by Mr. Rayner, the witness continued his description of the battle of Santiago where he had dropped it on Friday, Oct. 4. While dramatic in its recital, Comdr. Hodgson threw little light on the point at issue. He insisted "the Brooklyn did all she could." She got around as quickly as she could with port helm, until she almost paralleled the course of the leading Spanish vessel. The turn made, the Brooklyn was then engaged with the Colon, Viscaya and Oquendo. The smoke was so dense nothing could be seen in the rear of the Brooklyn. "We continued in that direction," said the witness, "when I remarked to Captain Cook that it seemed rather lonely for us out there. He was in the conning tower. He asked 'Why?' I said that we were all alone with the three Spanish vessels, and it seemed that it depended upon us to knock them out. At that time the smoke was so dense I could not see anything, and I supposed that the New York being away the Brooklyn was steaming ahead of the slower vessels. He stepped out of the conning tower and exclaimed to me: 'What's that off our starboard quarter?' I looked in that direction and saw the heavy bow of a ship, and said: 'That must be the Massachusetts.' He said: 'No, it could not be the Massachusetts; she has gone to Guanabacoa.' I said: 'It must be the Oregon, and he remarked: 'God bless the Oregon.' I said: 'Well, I am very glad to see her.' The Oregon was at that time about, I should say, 400 or 500 yards off our starboard quarter at full speed. We continued in that position until the Brooklyn's speed began to increase, as we got up steam, and probably drew a little further ahead from the Oregon. She never was that close to us again as I remember."

After the Viscaya and Oquendo went ashore the Brooklyn kept on after the Colon, but gained only slowly. "I remember at one time telling Commodore Schley," said the witness, "that it was within about 15,000 yards, and my recollection is he told some one to signal the Oregon to try one of her 'railroad trains.' At any rate, shortly afterward the Oregon fired one of her 13-inch shells, which fell short. Then we tried with 8-inch shells, and they fell short. The Oregon was signalling to us the fall of our shot, and we signalled to her the fall of her shot. We continued occasionally to fire, the Oregon her 13 and 8-inch guns. I remember seeing one of the 12-inch shells of the Oregon fall well ahead of the Colon, and one of our 8-inch shells apparently fell inshore of the Colon."

Going back to the "loop" portion of the fight Commander Hodgson said at the beginning of the fight he had given the range at 1,400 yards, but after the loop it was about 2,400 or 2,500 yards.

Mr. Rayner—What was the bearing of Commodore Schley during this engagement or any engagement in which you saw him?

"His bearing and manner, with respect to an officer of his rank and station in the naval service, were naturally those of a commander-in-chief of a naval force on that occasion."

The witness said that the Commodore had occupied a place on a platform around the conning tower during the engagement. This, he said, was a position of danger, as the Commodore was there always in full view of the enemy's ships.

"It has been stated here," said Mr. Rayner, "that the Brooklyn ran 2,000 yards away from the enemy's ships in making her loop."

"Any witness who made that statement, although he may have stated what he thought had occurred, was absolutely mistaken."

The witness said the Brooklyn must have gone about 600 yards to the southward, as that is about her tactical diameter at that speed. The turn, he said, did not interfere with her ability to keep up her fire, as she continued to fire from her after turrets. The witness said he never saw the Indiana during the engagement on account of the smoke. Coming to the colloquy again, Mr. Rayner asked the witness if it was not Captain Cook who had given the order to "port helm." The reply was that Captain Cook might have given the order to the man at the wheel.

Mr. Rayner then asked: "Did Commodore Schley give the order to port helm?"

"He did," was the reply.

"Was the helm already a port?"

"I guess so; Captain Cook says so."

#### SCHLEY'S POSITION ON THE BROOKLYN.

The witness said that when his conversation with Commodore Schley had occurred on the Brooklyn the Commodore was standing on the platform around the conning tower and two or three feet from the witness, and that Captain Cook a part of the time stood in the door of the conning tower, four or five feet distant. He said that Captain Cook had taken part in the conversation.

Mr. Rayner then had the witness scrutinize the letter which he had written to Admiral Schley on June 8, and drew from him the statement that he had not then informed the Admiral that he had used the expression, "Damn the Texas." This expression, the witness said, he used "as not in any way condemning the Texas for being there, but as if he was irritated." Commander Hodgson stated he had never said that the Brooklyn would cut down the Texas.

"There is a good deal in that reported colloquy that I did not say," he added. "The statement was never made," he went on, "but the Commodore did say 'Damn the Texas.'"

Continuing, he said that the dialogue, as reported, was fictitious, and that he had denied its verbal accuracy, while not denying the truth of a part of it. He said that he had told Admiral Schley that he would not repudiate the entire statement and that he had not understood him to request that he should do more than deny its verbal accuracy. He already had, before writing his explicit denial, told the Admiral that he could not deny the whole story. He had given the newspaper reporter authority originally to quote him as authority for the gist of the statement.

At this point Mr. Rayner introduced as evidence the official report made by Captain Chadwick of his examination of the witness with regard to this colloquy. Captain Lemly thereupon offered a statement made by Lieutenant Commander Heilner on the same subject, but Mr. Rayner objected to this statement as not pertinent, and the Court sustained the objection. Captain Lemly also offered a letter from Captain Chadwick to the Secretary of the Navy in regard to an explanation contained in a letter from Lieutenant Commander Hodgson which had just been read and offered as evidence. Mr. Rayner called attention to the fact that this letter contained an ex-

pression of opinion, whereupon Admiral Dewey said: "We don't want it. We have not taken opinions here."

The witness said he had written his denial in response to a request from the Admiral. Asked whether he had anywhere denied the substantial accuracy of the reported colloquy, Commander Hodgson said: "On the contrary, I have admitted it. Commodore Schley had not, the witness declared, said as reported that the Brooklyn was too near the Spaniards."

Commander Hodgson said he did not think that in turning the Brooklyn blanketed the fire of the Texas. Had she turned the other way, the witness said there would have been plenty of space for the turn without endangering the Texas. Turning with a starboard helm, said Commander Hodgson, would have given her a position about 600 or 700 yards nearer the Spanish line. The witness said he was very clear as to the starboard engine not being reversed. When Commodore Schley said to Captain Cook, "Look out, Cook, they're going to ram you," the distance between the Brooklyn and the nearest Spanish vessel, according to the witness, was about 2,000 or 2,200 yards. In making the turn, the whole movement of which he had observed, the Brooklyn had, the witness said, turned rapidly and continuously.

Asked whether any of the Spanish ships had attempted to ram the Brooklyn, the witness said: "The Maria Teresa evidently made a rank sheer to port toward the Brooklyn, with the evident intention of getting into close quarters of ramming."

Outside of having the Q. M. go as far aloft as he could and look over the hilltops, the witness knew of no effort made to ascertain the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet at Cienfuegos till after the arrival of the Marblehead. Asked as to what orders were signalled by the Brooklyn to the fleet July 3, 1898, the witness said: "I can only say from recollection that my orders were 'Clear ship for action and close up, or close in.'"

When the Flying Squadron fell in with the Marblehead near Key West the witness heard no report made by megaphone regarding the code of signals which had been established with the insurgents at Cienfuegos.

He did not know of any plan of battle having been promulgated by Commodore Schley in case of falling in with the Spanish squadron.

After repeating at the court's request the conversation he had had with Commodore Schley during the early part of the engagement of July 3, Lieutenant Commander Hodgson was excused and Capt. William M. Folger, who commanded the New Orleans during the Spanish war, was called. He related how the New Orleans had participated in the bombardment of the Cristobal Colon in the mouth of Santiago harbor. He said that the shots of the New Orleans on that day had been fired at a range of from 8,000 to 10,000 yards and that all had fallen short. The witness said he did not think any damage was done to the enemy then. All the vessels available were engaged, the Texas and Brooklyn being in the rear. Captain Folger did not consider the fire of the enemy's batteries heavy enough to seriously endanger the attacking ships.

"What knowledge did you acquire as the result of the reconnaissance or bombardment?"

"By the number of shots that were fired, by the character of the discharge, the smoke, etc., as indicating the calibre of the guns; by the fall of the projectiles, the amount of water they would throw up, and the evident direction of the fall as indicating whether the projectiles were moving with great velocity or slow. In that way I judged alone."

"These things were developed as the result of the reconnaissance were they not?"

"I consider the reconnaissance in that particular to have been successful."

"The reconnaissance was successful for the purpose of developing the number and strength of the batteries at Santiago?"

"Eminently so."

The witness said in the blockade of Santiago the distance out was from five to eight miles in the day and somewhat nearer in at night. He added that even if the loss of the New Orleans had placed the vessels nearer shore he would not change his opinion. The New Orleans was able to fire at the Colon and the batteries on May 21 between five and ten minutes on each run. Witness said he was not furnished by Commodore Schley with any plan of battle to be followed in case the Spanish squadron came out.

Admiral Dewey—The Court would like to know, from the signal book, exactly what signals were made by the Massachusetts.

The witness (reading)—"At 12.48, in obedience to flagship Massachusetts, signalled to the New Orleans and Iowa to clear ship for action, sounded to general quarters, and cleared ship for action. At 1 started ahead both engines, Massachusetts leading." There were no other signals in that watch. That is all that appears to be in the log. I do not remember discussing the subject with the Commodore."

The witness said the blockading vessels were near enough to the entrance of the harbor at night to prevent the escape of the enemy had such an attempt been made if the weather had been persistently clear, but not if the weather had been thick, rainy or foggy.

"Was the weather good or bad during those nights?"

"The weather was generally bad, rainy."

Lieut. C. W. Dyson was at this point recalled. He testified concerning the coal supply of the scout boats on May 26, the day the retrograde movement toward Key West was begun. He said no battleship could travel for more than eight to twelve hours on forced draught, and that on the day of the battle off Santiago the flagship New York had all her boilers on and was making seventeen knots, but that the Brooklyn nor the Oregon made full speed on that occasion, their maximum for the day being fourteen or fifteen knots.

The court then adjourned till Tuesday.

#### SESSION OF TUESDAY, OCT. 8.

The proceedings of the session of Tuesday, Oct. 8, began with the recall of Capt. W. M. Folger for the purpose of correcting his testimony. He was asked further questions concerning the blockade of Santiago. Captain Lemly inquired whether he had had any conversation with Commodore Schley during the blockade. He replied:

"Toward the evening of one of the days, the 30th, there was an extended, very severe rainstorm; so severe that I feared Cervera had gotten out, as it was sufficiently long to have permitted him to do so. I went on to tell the Commodore what I had seen as to the blockade as kept by the Japanese off the port of Wei-Hai-Wei, where similarly an enemy's fleet was within a fortified harbor. I said to the Commodore that the adoption of the tactics of the Japanese, forming a circle directly in front of the harbor, would, in my opinion, be preferable, as then it would be difficult for anything to get out."

Judge Advocate—Was there any reply by the Commodore?

"I cannot testify exactly as to his reply. I would prefer not to do so."

Judge Advocate—Give the substance.

"He did not agree with me as to the necessity for that."

Captain Folger also said that he had no recollection of a picket line on the inside of the American fleet. The witness examined the log of the New Orleans for May 30 and 31, 1898, for the purpose of determining accurately the state of the weather, but declined to modify his statement that the weather in those days was bad. Captain Folger was then excused and Lieutenant Dyson was called. He was questioned by Captain Lemly concerning the steaming condition of the Brooklyn on July 3.

"The Brooklyn had four main engines, two to each shaft, connected together by coupling. She has seven boilers, five main and two auxiliaries. On the morning of July 3 both forward engines were uncoupled; there

were banked fires under three of the main boilers. The other boilers were what we call 'dead,' no steam in them. Judging from the time it took to start fires in these boilers after the Spanish fleet came out of the harbor, I should say the furnaces were not even primed, and two of the boilers had to be run up to the sea steaming level. It took from 9.35 to 10 o'clock to start fires."

The witness said the ship could have been kept going with one engine while the other was coupled. The engines were designed to be kept coupled during the war.

In response to questions from Captain Parker, he said that the New York had not had her engines coupled on the day of battle and that the Brooklyn had made all the speed necessary.

After Lieutenant Dyson was excused, Lieutenant Commander Hodgson was recalled for the purpose of correcting errors in his testimony as printed in the official record. He took occasion to change some of the language of his previous testimony. One of these changes was made in response to the questions asked yesterday as to why he had designated as "a liar and a blackguard" the editor of the New York "Sun," which had originally printed the alleged colloquy between himself and Commodore Schley. He said he desired to alter the reply that he had yesterday given to this interrogatory. He then explained that he was sorry he had used such intemperate language. He had not meant to accuse the editor of lying for printing the colloquy but for trying to make it appear that Admiral Schley was a coward in the battle and was trying to get away from the enemy.

Commander Richard Wainwright, as a member of the board that made the official chart showing the position of the ships at Santiago, explained how the chart was made. Each navigator, as near as possible, would put in the position of his ship. It had been impossible to get any position by bearings. The final decision of the board was to reconcile as nearly as possible the distances we knew to be correct. Mr. Rayner asked if it was true, as had been officially stated in the report, that the positions were assigned from "known bearings," that they were established by estimated bearings.

Asked about the places assigned to the Brooklyn and the Texas while the former vessel was making her loop, Commander Wainwright said he did not consider them correct. "For myself," he said, "I was never satisfied with the places assigned. It was the best we could do to get all the members of the board to sign the report."

"Who, in addition to yourself, was not satisfied?"

"I would not like to say," responded the witness. "I know that the navigator of the Texas was not, for one. I think none was satisfied except the navigator of the Brooklyn, and I don't know that he was."

"But, notwithstanding you were all, including the navigator of the Brooklyn, dissatisfied, you signed the report?"

"That is correct."

In response to queries by the Court Commander Wainwright said the positions on the charts were obtained not by testimony taken by the board but by general discussion, in which Captains Chadwick and Cook took part. The witness did not see the Brooklyn or Texas at the beginning of the battle, nor did he see any orders signalled by the Brooklyn during the battle.

Lieut. M. L. Bristol, former watch and division officer on the Texas, was called. In the blockade of Cienfuegos witness said that during the day the ships lay from five to ten miles from the shore, steaming in nearer at night then going further out and returning nearer at daybreak. He had observed the signal lights on the shore near Cienfuegos, but had not understood their significance. While off Cienfuegos Captain Philip had signalled to the flagship that he considered it dangerous to put the collier between the Texas and the Iowa, "meaning by that," the witness said, "that it was dangerous to a collier to put it between two battleships regardless of the weather." He also told of the injury to the Texas while coaling off Santiago, but said it was not due to the weather.

At Santiago in daytime the fleet lay six to eight miles from the Morro.

Mr. Hanna here asked the witness: "If the vessels of the Spanish squadron had suddenly appeared, what orders had you to meet such a contingency?"

"No orders were turned over to me in regard to a contingency of that kind," replied the witness.

"As watch officer should you have had such orders?"

"I should have had."

Lieutenant Bristol described the bombardments which, he said, disclosed the character of the shore batteries. The ships went in as a feint to the westward to draw the attention of the Spanish from the real landing of the Army to the eastward. The last shot fired from shore struck the Texas.

#### COURSE OF THE BROOKLYN.

The witness described the engagement and the close of the pursuit of the Colon. Mr. Rayner then called attention to the fact that the witness had said that at the beginning of the battle the Brooklyn was heading north and east, while Lieutenant Commander Hodgson, who had been aboard the Brooklyn, had said the vessel was headed north and west. "Which is right?" he was asked.

"I believe I am right," the witness replied.

"You can't both be right."

"That is right, too."

At Mr. Rayner's request the witness made measurements showing that at the beginning of the fight off Santiago the nearest Spanish ship to the Brooklyn was 3,300 yards. Mr. Rayner asked:

"How can you reconcile that with the statement of Lieutenant Commander Hodgson that the range at the time of the turn of the Brooklyn was 1,400 yards?"

"I cannot reconcile my statement with that of Lieutenant Commander Hodgson."

"Then these two statements are perfectly irreconcilable?"

"A range of 1,400 yards at the time of the turn of the Brooklyn is absolutely irreconcilable. My idea is that with a stadimeter at 4,000 yards it is not an accurate instrument, and that is what they state they took the measurements with. Also in smoke of battle it is almost impossible to take ranges accurately. It was a good deal of an estimate. Also I have heard, I do not know how true it is, that the ranges on board the Brooklyn were taken by an enlisted man. I do not question the enlisted man's accuracy, except that I would think an officer's accuracy would be greater than that of an enlisted man."

Those were his reasons for reconciling those two statements. Another reason for thinking himself right was the speed of the ship, which was given to him as half speed. Take it at full speed—take her initial position—and she could not arrive at a certain point which would give her that range, 1,400 yards. The witness said that among officers in the Navy the stadimeter at 4,000 yards and over is well known to be inaccurate for measuring distances, while more accurate under 4,000 yards. If the instrument has not been corrected recently it is likely to err.

Mr. Rayner—Is it possible for the stadimeter to have made a mistake of 2,000 yards? Don't you think if that is the case you had better abolish that instrument?"

"I don't believe Hodgson took an accurate observation. I don't want to make that positive statement, but I do want to make the statement of what I know in regard to the instrument. The instrument, as I use it, is accurate at lower ranges and inaccurate at higher ranges."

The witness said he had not considered that Schley maintained a blockade at Cienfuegos. He stated that the Dupont and the Castine had been kept inside the



line at night, but that he had not been able to see them. Mr. Rayner then undertook to compare the estimate of the distances which Commodore Schley's fleet went to the east and west of Santiago harbor with that of Captain Folger. Lieutenant Bristol said: "I do not agree with Captain Folger as regards the facts that the ships were nearer in at night than they were in the daytime, because it is my firm recollection now that they were further out at night than they were in the daytime; also I read from the log when I testified that the average revolutions of the Texas by the watch were a certain number. The revolutions according to that give the ship a certain speed which would be greater than the distance given by Captain Folger, because we also stated in that log that we steamed for two hours and turned first to the east and then to the west."

The witness had not concluded his testimony when the Court adjourned for the day.

The formal proceedings of Wednesday, Oct. 9, began with the reintroduction of Lieut. M. L. Bristol, formerly watch officer on the Texas, who continued his description of the stadimeter and its accuracy. He considered the sextant much more reliable, and just before the Spanish fleet came out of the harbor had found the distance from the Morro to be 5,100 yards. The witness declined to change his estimate of the day before that the ships at Cienfuegos were from eight to ten miles distant from the harbor.

Mr. Rayner read from Commodore Schley's report, which placed the distance at about four miles, and asked whether the report stated that had not occurred. Lieutenant Bristol replied: "The statements I make are what I thought and what I believe to be right. I do not question other people's words." Again, having his attention called to Schley's report, the witness declared he would have to stand by his own statement.

During the cruise of the Flying Squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago, the witness said there were fresh breezes and that there was a moderate sea. A small boat could, he said, have been lowered at any time during the voyage.

Lieutenant Bristol had testified the day before that the Spanish shore batteries amounted to but little, and that the elevation of these batteries was from 150 to 200 feet. Mr. Rayner produced a chart to show that the Morro battery was 230 feet above the water line and the Socapa battery 200 feet. Mr. Rayner asked whether in view of the chart figures he would modify his statement. The witness said: "I still stand to my statement. I had not seen the chart when I prepared my statement."

Lieutenant Bristol stated that there was danger to the Gloucester July 3, because that vessel was unarmed. He said that he did not consider the New York in danger. Mr. Rayner then read from a report by Secretary Long saying that on that day the New York had sustained the undivided fire of the shore batteries. "Do you still say, in view of the statement, that the shore batteries did not amount to anything?"

"You asked my opinion," the witness replied, "and I have given it to you."

Admiral Dewey: We don't want opinions. At the request of Mr. Rayner the witness made measurements from his chart to show the distance the Brooklyn was from the Spanish ships during the fight off Santiago. Just before the turn, according to these, the Oquendo was 4,000 yards from the Brooklyn, the Maria Teresa 3,700. Taken from the chart when the Maria Teresa and Oquendo were about to run ashore, which is practically the nearest point, the Oquendo was 2,800 yards from the Brooklyn and the Maria Teresa 3,000 yards.

Quoting Lieut. Comdr. Hodgson's statement that the shortest range of the Brooklyn's guns in the battle was 1,400 yards, and her greatest 2,500 yards, and referring to the fact that a number of the Brooklyn's 6-inch shells had struck the Spanish ships, Mr. Rayner asked a number of questions for the purpose of showing that, if the distance was as great as the chart shows and the guns were set for the range given, it would have been impossible for the shots to go to the mark.

The witness said that "the Maria Teresa and the Oquendo could have been hit with five-inch guns."

"With guns set at the range?"

"Yes, she could do it. I have seen some very wild fire when a ship has any motion on."

The Judge Advocate asked how far the Brooklyn would have been from the leading Spanish ships just emerging from the harbor of Santiago, provided she had immediately started ahead at 12 knots? Figuring that as she was dead in the water, the Brooklyn would have made about 1,000 yards the first five minutes, and the Spanish ships were going about one knot in five minutes, they would have been 5,000 yards off at the first shots.

The witness did not hear any firing at Cienfuegos, saw no signals made by the Vixen or Eagle requesting the commander-in-chief to decrease the speed of the squadron nor did he know from his own personal observation of any signals given by the Brooklyn to the fleet during the battle of July 3.

#### REAR ADMIRAL TAYLOR TESTIFIES.

Lieutenant Bristol was excused, and Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, who was captain on the battleship Indiana, was called. Describing what he saw of the Brooklyn he said: "When the battle had been on about ten or fifteen minutes my attention was attracted to the Brooklyn by my signal officer, Captain Dawson. He said to me that the Brooklyn must be injured, or words to that effect, as she was dropping out of action. I observed the Brooklyn heading apparently about south, or off shore. She was then on my port bow, half a mile, perhaps, ahead of me, and at that time a quarter of a mile outside of the line of our column. She was not turning, as far as I could see. The Texas was apparently lying still in the water. I did not see whether she was backing or not."

The distance between these two ships was impossible for the witness to see, as they were too nearly in a line to judge of the distance between them. A few minutes later his attention was again attracted to the Brooklyn. She had then proceeded to a distance not over two miles and not under one mile from the time he had seen her first, and the second time, as near as he could figure out, she was one and a half miles to seaward of the column of battle. The witness said he took no further notice of her. The Brooklyn was headed the last time the witness saw her not more than two points different from when he first saw her, apparently no difference, but it could not have been more than two points, and that if she was headed, as he believed, south by east when he first saw her across the bows of the Texas, she was not headed more than south by west when he last saw her.

As to Spanish attempts to ram any American ship, the witness said: "I observed that there was no such attempt."

Beginning his cross-examination of Admiral Taylor, Mr. Rayner tried to introduce certain signals which had passed between the Indiana and Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, in the early morning of July 3. Captain Lemly made immediate objection, and Mr. Rayner presented an earnest plea to be allowed to read the signals. He was not permitted at that time to do so, but it is understood that the signals which he desired to introduce as having been sent from the New York to the Indiana were dated at 8:15 a. m. of that day, and were an invitation from the flagship to accompany her to Siboney. To this Captain Taylor replied at 8:37: "Work on board ship previously going on prevents me from going with you to-day."

The witness said that on the morning of July 3 the Indiana was signalled: "The enemy is escaping." The Indiana, he said, at that time always cleared for action. He said he had personally seen the Brooklyn while making her loop. The witness recounted the signals made by the Indiana during the battle. He also had seen signals from other ships during the battle, but he did not recall what they were.

The witness said he regarded the stadimeter accurate to the extent that it is used.

In response to a question by the court as to the distance

between the Brooklyn and the Spanish fleet when the latter came out, Admiral Taylor said the smoke prevented him from seeing the Brooklyn distinctly enough to gauge the distance.

Lieut. Comdr. Templin M. Potts, navigator of the Massachusetts at Santiago, was the next witness. He said that during the blockade of Santiago the distance observed by the Flying Squadron was from seven to nine miles from the mouth of the harbor. At Cienfuegos the distance out was from four to five miles, with an increase of the distance at night. His testimony proved to be most interesting, as it dealt at greater length with Admiral Schley's conduct under fire on May 31, than any previous evidence had.

Detailing Commodore Schley's conversation on board the Massachusetts, the witness said:

"When Commodore Schley came on board I heard him say: 'Higginson, I am going in with you and the Iowa and put the Colon with your big guns. I want to fire deliberately. Admiral Sampson will be here to-morrow morning, and I wish to destroy the Colon,' or words to that effect. He heard Commodore Schley ask Captain Higginson what position he intended to take. He replied: 'I think the conning tower.' Commodore Schley replied: 'I think that is wisest.' Shortly after this Commodore Schley and his staff, the Captain and the witness went down to the conning tower on the forward thirteen-inch turret."

"Commodore Schley, Commander Schroeder, I think Commodore Schley's personal staff, and myself were standing as the ship was standing in toward the entrance. Commodore Schley said in my hearing and presence: 'Gentlemen, we are very conspicuous objects here. In white. I think we had better get out of this.' Commodore Schley left the forward thirteen-inch turret and took his place on the small platform on the lee side of the conning tower."

Captain Lemly: At what stage of the action was this?

"As we were steaming in toward the entrance, before we had turned to the eastward."

"Did you hear any further conversation?"

"I heard the conversation when Commodore Schley was leaving the ship, in which he stated that he was satisfied with the reconnaissance in drawing the fire of the batteries, or words to that effect."

#### ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S BEARING.

"What was the bearing and manner of Commodore Schley during the engagement of May 31, to which you have already referred?"

"His bearing and manner was that of a man who was suffering under extreme mental disagreeable excitement; of one who had a duty to perform, and performed it reluctantly, and tried to get through with it as soon as he could."

Mr. Rayner called the witness's attention to Admiral Higginson's testimony, in which he had said that Commodore Schley's bearing on that occasion was "that of a commander-in-chief." Witness did not think Admiral Higginson had as good an opportunity as he to observe Commodore Schley at that time, since Admiral Higginson was in the conning tower while the witness was outside.

"Did not Captain Higginson have any conversation with the Commodore at that time?"

"From time to time, yes."

"What do you mean by mental excitement?"

"I quoted conversations that I had. The first thing was the apparent anxiety of Commodore Schley about using the conning tower. Secondly, his stating that at a distance of five or six miles men standing on the forward thirteen-inch turret were conspicuous objects."

"Did you see the Commodore use the conning tower?"

"I did not see the Commodore go into the conning tower. To the best of my knowledge and belief he did not. He was outside the conning tower and between the conning tower and the heavy plate that protects the manhole in the conning tower. My preconceived idea of Commodore Schley previous to that occasion was so entirely different from the impression I received on that day, I concluded that he certainly was under a tremendous mental strain."

"Have you ever been under any mental strain in time of battle?"

"I have been scared."

"Have you any other facts from which you base your statement to the court that he was laboring under mental excitement, except the facts which you have given?"

"Yes, when Commodore Schley came on board the Massachusetts he stated in distinct terms that he was going in to destroy the Colon. The Colon was not destroyed. When he left the ship he called it a 'reconnaissance,' drawing the fire of the batteries and developing their weakness or strength."

"Suppose you were made aware of the fact that when he entered into that engagement he was under the regulations of the Navy not to engage shore batteries if there was any danger of the shore batteries crippling the ships, would you say, if you knew of that, that he was still laboring under great mental excitement?"

Captain Lemly objected to the introduction of the Navy Department's orders as evidence, but the Court decided that they could be put in.

Concerning the weather on the trip from Cienfuegos, witness said that on May 31 it had been what is called "dirty." The Spanish shore batteries at Santiago, Commander Potts said, would have been no menace to armored ships passing them.

At the suggestion of Judge Advocate Lemly and in accordance with the decision of the Court, Mr. Rayner here formally introduced as evidence the order from the Navy Department concerning the exposure of the American ships to the fire of shore batteries. The order is that issued by Secretary Long April 6, 1898, and directed to Admiral Sampson. The paragraph to which Mr. Rayner referred is as follows:

"The Department does not wish the vessels of your squadron to be exposed to the fire of the batteries at Havana, Santiago de Cuba, or other strongly fortified ports in Cuba, unless the more formidable Spanish vessels should take refuge within those harbors. Even in this case the Department would suggest that a rigid blockade and employment of our torpedo boats might accomplish the desired object, viz.: the destruction of the enemy's vessels, without subjecting unnecessarily our own men of war to the fire of the land batteries."

Answering questions by the Court, the witness said he could not recollect any of the large ships being nearer the entrance to Cienfuegos on the early morning of May 22 or 23 than four or five miles. Prior to the arrival of the Marblehead he knew of no efforts by the Flying Squadron to determine whether Cervera's fleet was at Cienfuegos.

Describing the bombardment of the Colon on May 31, the witness said only one shot fired at the American fleet had impressed him as dangerous. That fell near the Massachusetts. Soon after that the Commodore had given the order, "Put your helm to starboard and let's get out of this."

Lieut. E. F. Leiper followed Lieut. Comdr. Potts. He served on the New Orleans during the Spanish war, and described the firing on the Colon on May 31. All the shots, though the range was increased, fell short of the Colon. There were, the witness said, no orders either to fire at or to make observations of the batteries. But, notwithstanding this, he did fire at the eastern batteries on his own responsibility. He had personally aimed the guns, but the distance was so great that only the red line of earth could be seen, neither guns nor men were discernible. The witness said he had seen no evidence of the presence of large or powerful guns in the shore batteries, and was of opinion there were none to exceed six inches in caliber. The witness said that he had secured his most accurate idea of the strength of the shore batteries by the fact that on June 14 the New Orleans had approached to within 1,500 yards of them, remaining for twenty minutes, and silenced them after four or five minutes. Lieutenant Leiper was still on the stand when the court adjourned for the day.

When the court met on Tuesday, Oct. 10, Capt. Lemly

resumed the questioning of Lieut. Leiper, of the New Orleans, by asking him concerning the blockade of Santiago by Commodore Schley. The witness said that when the New Orleans joined the blockade the vessels were lying in column from six to eight miles off shore. They were so far out, the witness said, that it was impossible to distinguish points on the shore or to determine where the shore line met the water line. He could distinguish the vessel nearest to him ahead. On the first night of the blockade he had not been able to distinguish the Brooklyn and the Vixen. The Marblehead and the Vixen had occupied places between the blockade line and the shore, but he had not been able to distinguish them. Practically the distance of the main vessels from the shore line was the same in the day as at night.

Mr. Rayner called the attention of the witness to the statement of Capt. Folger, who had been in command of the New Orleans, that the fleet was nearer the shore at night than in daytime, and asked whether he agreed with his commanding officer.

The witness replied: "As a fleet or squadron I do not agree that they moved closer to the shore at night. I have an indistinct recollection that the New Orleans, the first evening, was lying a little further off shore than the Brooklyn. When the Brooklyn took up her course east, the New Orleans had to go in probably a quarter or possibly have a mile to get her position in the rear of the Brooklyn, but it was no more than that."

Mr. Rayner called attention to the fact that the log of the New Orleans placed the distance of that vessel from the Morro at four and a half miles, and the witness said this was true. Lieut. Leiper said that his estimate of the distance out was entirely due to visual observation.

Asked whether he agreed with Capt. Folger in stating that the reconnaissance of May 31, when the Colon was bombarded, was a success in developing the strength and number of the shore batteries, the witness replied that he thought it had been a success to that extent, but that he could not agree with Capt. Folger in all that he had said. Lieut. Leiper said that the distance of the blockading vessels from the entrance to Santiago harbor was about eight miles at the point where the vessels turned at night.

The Judge Advocate asked: "What really, as a matter of fact, was developed by the affair of May 31 as to the strength or weakness of guns?"

The witness replied that as compared with the strength of the ships of the squadron, or as compared with the strength of the guns of any ship in the squadron the batteries were weak.

Lieut. Leiper was then excused and Lieut. Bristol called for the purpose of correcting his testimony of the day before.

While Lieut. Bristol was on the stand Mr. Rayner read to him reports from Capt. R. D. Evans, Capt. Henry Glass and Lieut. Wainwright Kellogg, dated in 1895, saying that the stadimeter, whose accuracy he had discredited, is reliable within its range.

The witness replied that they did not change his idea of the stadimeter. The stadimeter in his opinion is accurate at short ranges, and becomes inaccurate at higher ranges. The witness believed that observations taken in the heat of battle, with all the smoke of battle, are still more inaccurate.

#### POSITION CHART WAS A COMPROMISE.

Lieut. Comdr. William H. Schuetze, who was the navigator of the battleship Iowa during the summer of 1898, and is now superintendent of compasses in the Navy Department, was the next witness. He was a member of the Board of Navigators which prepared the official chart of the positions of the vessels engaged on both sides in the battle of July 3, and Judge Advocate Lemly asked him concerning the report made by that Board, which accompanied the chart. The witness said he had not been satisfied with the report. "I protested," he said, "against signing the report as being inaccurate, but I was finally persuaded to do so by the senior member of the Board, Comdr. Wainwright, who thought that was the best we could do, and I signed it under protest. My first objection was that the chart was inaccurate, that the position of the Iowa, as plotted on this chart, gave her too much speed. Another objection I had was the initial position of the Brooklyn when the Spaniards first left the harbor. I contended that the Brooklyn's position was too close to the mouth of the harbor. When I first discovered the Spaniards coming out of the harbor the Brooklyn was very nearly abreast of the Iowa. The Iowa was heading north, directly into the harbor."

Asked as to what he saw of the Texas the witness said: "When I first saw the Texas she was heading to the eastward of north. Soon afterward I noticed her again and she was headed to the westward and apparently lying dead in the water. I called Capt. Evans' attention to the fact that she was in our way; that she was lying dead in the water, and cautioned the Captain that we would probably run into her if we were kept on the way we were heading. She was then on our port bow. We were trying to get close into the harbor and steamed at first directly for the mouth of the harbor. As the Spaniards turned to the westward we turned in the same direction, and in this manoeuvre we were hindered by the Texas."

On cross-examination Mr. Rayner questioned the witness in reference to the official chart of the positions of the various ships in the battle of Santiago.

"Why did you not state 'This chart is wrong and I won't sign it'?"

"I did."

"Then why did you sign?"

"Because I was persuaded by the other members of the Board that that was the best we could do, and they wanted to come to an agreement. That was a compromise."

"Then really this chart was signed for the purpose of coming to an agreement, and not for the purpose of showing any accurate results, was it?"

"The Board was ordered to show accurate results, but it was an absolute impossibility to make a chart of that kind showing accurate results. There never was a chart drawn of any battle in the world that is correct."

"Would it not have been better to make no chart at all than to have made a chart that appears to be as radically wrong as this chart appears to be?"

"No, it would not have been better, in my mind."

"Then you think it is better to make a chart that is incorrect and wrong than to make no chart at all?"

"I did not say that. I said this is a compromise chart. It was the best we could do no longer after the battle."

Answering the Court, the witness said that the distance from the shore at Cienfuegos was not determined, except by bearings occasionally. At Santiago the vessels day and night were about the same distance from shore—about eight miles.

In response to a question by the court he said he had determined the position of the Iowa at 7:40 a. m. on May 28, and its distance out was seven miles. He also said that the bombardment of May 31 had developed that the Spanish shore batteries were extremely weak. He had seen no evidence of a disposition on the part of any of Cervera's ships to ram any of the American vessels.

By the Court: When you say that the Iowa was seven miles from the entrance to Santiago was that the distance of the Iowa from the shore at Cienfuegos was not determined, except by bearings occasionally. At Santiago the vessels day and night were about the same distance from shore—about eight miles.

Commander Schuetze was then excused, and Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant, who was senior watch officer on the Massachusetts during the war with Spain, was called. He said there were no directions giving an order of battle there, but there was upon arrival a signal from the flagship that Cienfuegos was to be blockaded. He had seen the Spanish earthworks there and the masts of one vessel lying in the harbor, but nothing to his knowledge had been done to destroy those works. He remembered a signal from the Brooklyn before starting from Cienfuegos saying the fleet was bound for Santiago and would rendezvous at Gonaves Bay. The progress of that cruise



was slow, he said, because the lighter vessels were affected by the weather.

He said that on the first night out from Cienfuegos a suspicious vessel, which had erroneously been supposed to belong to the enemy, had been sighted. The Brooklyn, which had been steaming just in front of the Massachusetts, changed its course and turned to port. The witness said that as soon as he observed this manoeuvre he turned the Massachusetts so as to protect the ship following. "Then," he said, "as I knew I was going to clear the Brooklyn I went ahead with port engine full speed and shifted the helm and gave the whistle signal."

"Where the ships in formation of column?" Capt. Lemly asked.

The witness replied: "They were not. There was a mix-up."

The witness placed the distance of the blockading fleet from the mouth of Santiago harbor at from six to nine miles, and said it was about the same day and night.

Describing the bombardment of the Colon on May 31 the witness said he had charge of the powder division, and testified that only five 12-inch shells and nine 8-inch shells had been fired by the Massachusetts. The engagement, he said, continued from 1.56 p. m. to 2.30 p. m.

The fire returned, the witness said, was not a hot fire. He saw no shots fall around his ships. All he had heard Commodore Schley say was that the reconnaissance had developed the batteries and he was satisfied, or words to that effect.

The witness said that the ships engaged in the bombardment had steamed very rapidly, and were in sight of the Colon for only about two minutes at a time. Commander Grant said that the fighting ships of the flying squadron had not steamed away for any distance from the mouth of the harbor at night.

The witness stated that the ships of the Flying Squadron steamed by the Colon so rapidly that she was in sight only about two minutes at a time. He declined to admit that Commodore Schley's signal at 4.30 P. M. directing a general meeting twenty-five miles from Santiago was modified by the preceding signal of 11.30 A. M. saying: "In case of separation the fleet will rendezvous at a place to be designated by signal." Sharply questioned as to the encounter with a suspicious vessel while en route to Santiago, Lieutenant Commander Grant stated that there was nothing in the log of the Marblehead about that vessel firing, backing its engines, or being in danger of a collision. He had no copy of the report made to Captain Higginson. He knew of no efforts to discover whether Cervera was in Santiago harbor, and nothing of any orders from the flagship as to the action of the squadron in the event of meeting Cervera's squadron.

Lieutenant Commander Grant was followed by Lieut. J. H. Holden, who was the writer of the log of the Scorpion, in which an entry was made concerning the message conveyed to Commodore Schley through the Eagle and the Scorpion from Captain McCalla, when the Flying Squadron was en route to Cienfuegos. This entry stated that Lieutenant Commander Southerland had megaphoned from the Eagle to the Scorpion asking it to inform the Brooklyn that he had learned the only vessels in Santiago harbor were a torpedo boat and nine cannoniers.

By agreement between counsel the following telegram in contradiction of this statement was introduced in evidence:

Office of the Commander-in-Chief,  
United States Naval Forces,  
On Asiatic Station, Aug. 13, 1901.

Remy, Manila:

Comdr. Adolph Marx, U. S. N., deposes as follows: The message communicated by the commanding officer of the Eagle, May 19, was from McCalla to Schley, to the effect that McCalla had left Cienfuegos with his ships and did not believe that Cervera's fleet had arrived there when Marblehead left. This message was communicated to Scorpion and Brooklyn by halting.

I do hereby swear the foregoing to be a true statement.

(Signed) A. MARX,

Commander, U. S. N.

The jurat accompanying this was signed by Admiral Remy.

Lieutenant Holden testified that while he heard the message which was to be communicated to the Brooklyn, he did not hear all of the reply which was received through the megaphone by Lieutenant Commander Southerland. The witness contradicted the statement made by Mr. Southerland that the Eagle and Scorpion were so near when this conversation occurred that they were in danger of collision. They were from 100 to 200 yards apart, and there was considerable difficulty in communicating on account of this distance and the wind.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The torpedo boat destroyer Chauncey will be launched at noon, Oct. 26, at the Neafie & Levy yards, Philadelphia.

A successful official trial trip in Delaware Bay of the torpedo boat destroyer Bainbridge is reported, during which it is said she made more than the required speed of 29 knots. Official details concerning the trial are not yet at hand.

Capt. C. J. Train, president of the trial board on the torpedo boat Thornton, has reported to the Navy Department that the trial, which occurred off Solomon's Island, Chesapeake Bay, was unsuccessful, and that the boat had been returned to the Trigg Co., at Richmond, Va., for repairs.

The Navy Department has decided that repairs required on the vessels forming the European squadron shall be carried out at the dock yard at Genoa, Italy. The first vessel to be docked under this order was the Nashville, which was taken out of water on Oct. 3.

The Dolphin has been directed to proceed to the Boston Navy Yard for the purpose of having bilge keels attached to her hull, and it is said to be the intention of Admiral Bowles, Chief of the Construction Bureau, to have these keels affixed to all of the smaller vessels which have hitherto not been provided with this adjunct in the direction of steadiness in a seaway. Much complaint has been made in several instances over the unsteadiness of our smaller vessels as gun platforms, and speedy means to remove this cause of criticism will be taken by the proper bureau. These complaints have been especially urgent from the commanding officers of vessels on the Asiatic Station, where the seas are exceptionally heavy at times, and much inconvenience has been experienced in consequence.

Orders have been sent out to the Navy Yard at Mare Island, California, to push the repairs on the U. S. naval transport Solace with the utmost vigor, as the Department desires her to be ready for sea by the fifteenth of the present month. It is understood that the next voyage of the Solace is not likely to be to Manila, as was expected, but a cruise down the Pacific coast of the continent is not unlikely.

The Navy Department announces that the U. S. S. Concord will be attached to the North Pacific Station. This action by the Department emphasizes the intention of permanently depleting the Asiatic Station of some of its most valuable vessels. The Concord will be overhauled at the Mare Island Navy Yard and will then probably make a brief trip to Honolulu during the coming winter.

The U. S. S. Eagle will be assigned to permanent duty in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, as soon as the necessary repairs have been completed at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard.

The board of United States Navy officers appointed to

consider a revision of the naval ration has recommended a greater variety in food, and the addition of many articles, among which is milk. The American board agrees with the British board as to the number of meals aboard ship, and the new recommendations provide for three regular meals and extras to men on watch and in the fire room. While it was found that cocoa and oatmeal, already on the ration, were desired by the men, the reports from the ships showed that the absence of milk had much to do with the men eating oatmeal, and for the same reason they did not relish cocoa made simply out of hot water. There were other reasons for adding milk to the ration. The board consisted of Capt. John J. Hunker, Lieut. Comdrs. V. L. Cottman and Chas. J. Badger, Paymasters John S. Carpenter Frank T. Arms and Williams J. Littell U. S. Navy.

The U. S. S. Massachusetts arrived at Tompkinsville, New York, Oct. 8, from Fort Monroe, Va. The vessel will need some extensive repairing, which will be done at the Navy Yard, New York. The Kearsarge and Alabama are expected at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in a few days.

Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Knight will be ordered to the command of the Yankton.

Capt. Asa Walker will command the San Francisco when she is put in commission next January.

The Petrel and Bennington have been ordered out of commission, and both will undergo extensive repairs.

The Arethusa has been ordered home, and will be overhauled at the New York Yard.

The Concord will shortly be overhauled in anticipation of her joining the Pacific Squadron in the near future.

The repairs to the Marblehead have been completed, and she is now ready to go into commission.

The Rainbow, which has been fitted out as a station ship with Governor's quarters and all accessories for her mission, will be ready in about a month to go to the Philippines. Her station there has not yet been selected. As soon as she arrives there the Manila will come to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The Oregon has been ordered to the Puget Sound dockyards to undergo extensive repairs. It is proposed to give her a thorough overhauling, of which she is badly in need. The damages she sustained when she ran on a rock in the Philippines were repaired in a temporary and, therefore, unsatisfactory fashion. The repairs she is now to undergo will, it is estimated, keep her in dock for the next six months. She will take the berth only just vacated by the Wisconsin, Rear Admiral Casey's flagship, which was docked for slight repairs and is now ready to go on her first cruise, to Samoa.

General Heywood, of the Marine Corps, has issued orders for the opening of the new School of Application of the Marine Corps on Oct. 15th.

Point Loma, in San Diego, Cal., harbor, has been secured as a naval coaling station, the War Department, which has had possession there of 1,400 acres since the Mexican war, having transferred 200 acres to the Navy Department, with a water frontage of 2,900 feet. In the opinion of Rear Admiral Bradford, through whose representations the transfer was made, this will be an important station, geographically as well as otherwise, because it is situated directly on the Mexican frontier, the boundary line between the United States and her southern neighbor passing through San Diego harbor. The new station is directly opposite the deep water channel. At present a bar at the entrance of the harbor permits only vessels drawing 22 feet or less of water to pass, but it is expected that this will be remedied in the near future.

Because it was alleged that the proposed trip of the Indiana with a number of landmen aboard for a training cruise through the West Indies was intended as a demonstration on the coast of Venezuela, the Navy Department, in order to avoid cause for criticism, has cancelled the published itinerary of the vessel.

Next Tuesday the big floating steel dry dock built at Sparrow's Point and destined for the Naval Station at Algiers, La., will start on its journey South. The risks of the voyage are assumed by the builders of the dock, an arrangement having been made by which the Government will not come into possession of the dock until delivered at its destination.

Of the 76 responses to the request of the Navy Department for opinions as to superposed turrets for battleships 33 are in favor of the minority plan and 23 support the majority reports opposing turrets and favoring broadside batteries. Among those who recommend the adoption of superposed turrets in future battleships are all the officers at the Naval War College, at the training station at Newport, at the torpedo station, and at the gun foundry.

## THE NAVY.

### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief. KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. B. H. McCalla. At Hampton Roads, Va. Address Fort Monroe, Va. ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address Navy Yard, New York. DU PONT (torpedo boat), Lieut. F. L. Chadwick. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At Newport News, Va. Address there. MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there. MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. H. McCrea. At Colon, United States of Colombia, South America. Address there care of American Consul. POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Hampton Roads, Va. Address Fort Monroe, Va. PORTER (torpedo boat), Lieut. R. S. Douglas. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng. CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Genoa, Italy. ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Genoa. NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. At Genoa.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton commanding South Atlantic Station temporarily. At Santos, Brazil. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ABAREND, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. Comdr. Uriel Sebree ordered to command, At Tutula, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa. CONCORD, Comdr. G. Blockinger. At Mare Island, Cal. FARRAGUT, Lieut. F. N. Freeman. At Sausalito, Cal. IOWA, Capt. Thomas Perry. At Panama, United States of Colombia. Address there care of American Consul. OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. Cruising off San Diego, Cal., with California Naval Reserve.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remy, Commander-in-Chief of fleet. Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander. Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, Junior Squadron Commander. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of senior squadron comdr., Manila, P. I. BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. F. W. Dickinson. At Chefoo, China. NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Cavite, P. I. KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Cockton. At Chefoo, China. Address care of American Consul, Yokohama, Japan. ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Zamboanga, P. I. ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite. CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse. At Cavite, P. I. DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Cavite, P. I. FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Catbalogan, P. I. GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Halsey. At Cavite, P. I. GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn. At Sydney, N. S. W. HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Nagasaki, Japan. IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I. ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cebu, P. I. ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Cavite, P. I. MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite, P. I. MONADNOCK, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. At Canton, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul. MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tong-ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul. MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul. NANSHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Cavite, P. I. NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Shanghai, PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. Patrolling Samar, P. I. POMPEY (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Guam, Ladrones Islands. PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Cebu, P. I. SATURN (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Chefoo, China. VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Cavite, P. I. WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. At Shanghai, China. WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Cebu, P. I. YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. At Yokohama, Japan. ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. At Hong Kong.

#### GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Catbalogan. BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cavite, P. I. GARDOQUI, Ensign Farmer Morrison. At Samar, P. I. Co-operating with the Army. LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargeant. Off Cebu. MARIVELES, Ensign Wm. T. Tarrant. In Grandara River, P. I. PANAY, Ensign Oscar D. Duncan. At Cuyo. PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Cavite, P. I. PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Stirling. At Iloilo. QUIROS, Lieut. Wm. R. Fletcher. On Visan Station. SAMAR, Lieut. Edw. T. Witherspoon. At Cavite, P. I. URENETA, Ensign C. T. Owens. At Subig. VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. At Cavite, P. I.

#### SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wat. T. Cluverius. At Annapolis, Md. Address care of Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. BAILEY (torpedo boat), Lieut. L. A. Chandler. At Newport, R. I. Address there. CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Navy Yard, Boston, to go out of commission. Address there. DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Boston, Mass. Address there. EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there. HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address there. IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. MARIETTA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there. MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa. NIPSIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound, Naval Station, Washington. RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Mare Island, Cal. SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At Mare Island Yard, Cal., repairing until Nov. 1. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. SYLPH, Lieut. W. C. Cole. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa. UNCAS, Chief Btsn J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R. VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there. YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

#### TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At San Diego. Address San Diego, Cal. ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Cruising in accordance with the following itinerary: Left Funchal, October 7 for Barbadoes, W. I.; to arrive October 25; leave Nov. 2, and arrive Santa Cruz, Nov. 10; leave Nov. 15, and arrive St. Thomas, Nov. 16; leave Nov. 23, and arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 13. Address Bridgetown, Barbadoes. AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there. BUTCHER, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Cruising with following itinerary (itinerary one week late): At Kiel, Germany, October 2; leave October 6 and arrive at The Hague, Netherlands, October 10; leave Oct. 14, and arrive Plymouth, Eng., Oct. 18; leave Oct. 22 and arrive Madeira Islands Nov. 3; leave Nov. 8, and arrive San Juan Porto Rico, Nov. 17. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. CONSTELLATION, Capt. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I. DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. The itinerary of her cruise follows: Leave Lisbon, Oct. 6, and arrive Gibraltar Oct. 16; leave Oct. 18, and arrive Villefranche, France, Oct. 25; leave Nov. 19, and arrive Naples, Italy, Nov. 22; leave Nov. 27, and arrive Smyrna, Sicily, Dec. 7; leave Jan. 6, and arrive Algiers, Africa, Jan. 21; leave Jan. 31, and arrive Gibraltar Feb. 10; leave Feb. 12, and arrive Teneriffe, Madeira, Feb. 17; leave Feb. 22, and arrive Funchal, Canary Isles, Feb. 28; leave March 2, and arrive San Juan, P. R., March 14, 1902. ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. The itinerary of the Essex is as follows: At Lisbon, Portugal, leave Oct. 5, and arrive Madeira Oct. 11; leave Oct. 19, and arrive Trinidad, B. W. I., Nov. 17; leave Dec. 1, and



arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 5; leave Dec. 13, and arrive San Juan, P. R., Dec. 20; leave Dec. 23, and arrive Curacao Jan. 2; leave Jan. 14, and arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 22; leave Feb. 5, and arrive Guantanamo Bay, near Santiago, Cuba, Feb. 7; leave Feb. 21, and arrive Key West, Fla., March 2; leave March 6, and arrive Bermuda March 15; leave March 25, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

**HARTFORD.** Comdr. J. M. Hawley. Itinerary: Left Tenerife, Sept. 23, and will arrive St. Thomas, W. I., Oct. 16; leave Oct. 18, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 23, 1901. Address St. Thomas, W. I. All letters and sealed matter will cost five cents per half ounce.

**INDIANA.** Capt. W. H. Emory. At New York. Address there.

**LANCASTER.** Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

**MOHICAN.** Comdr. A. R. Couden. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., at Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**MONONGAHELA.** Comdr. C. P. Rees. Following is the itinerary: Leave Gibraltar, September 26, and arrive Naples, Italy, October 10; leave November 1, arrive Villefranche, France, Nov. 7; leave Nov. 14 and arrive Gibraltar Nov. 24; leave Dec. 2 and arrive Barbados, W. I., Dec. 25; leave Jan. 16 and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 20; leave Jan. 30 and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 1; leave Feb. 17 and arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 18; leave March 11, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

**PENSAOLA.** Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

**TOPEKA.** Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Port Royal, S. C., attached to Training School. Address there.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

**ENTERPRISE** (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. Left Funchal, Madeira, and will arrive Boston Oct. 21. Address Boston, Mass.

**ST. MARY'S** (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. At Glen Cove, N. Y. Address care of Board of Education, 59th street and Park avenue, New York City.

**SARATOGA** (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Wm. J. Barnett. Left Madeira Sept. 22, and arrive Delaware Breakwater Oct. 25. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### RECEIVING SHIPS.

**COLUMBIA.** Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.

**FRANKLIN.** Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

**INDEPENDENCE.** Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**RICHMOND.** Capt. Richard P. Leary. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

**WABASH.** Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

#### TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.

**ERICSSON, FOOTE, RODGERS, SHUBRICK, STOCKTON.** At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

#### COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

**ALEXANDER.** En route to United States. At Montevideo, Uruguay. Hold mail.

**CAESAR.** (Collier, merchant officers and crew). En route to Port Said, Egypt, returning to United States. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, England.

**HANNIBAL.** At Nipe Bay, Cuba. Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

**JUSTIN.** At Cavite, P. I.

**LEONIDAS.** At Norfolk, Va. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

**NERO.** At U. S. Coaling Station, Pichilique Bay, Mexico. Address La Paz, via Guaymas, Mexico.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

**ALBATROSS.** Comdr. J. F. Moser; Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Ordered to command At Port Townsend, Wash. Address care of Post Office, Seattle, Wash.

**FISH HAWK.** Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 4.—Comdr. Waldemar D. Rose, placed on the retired list. (Sec. 1453, R. S.)

Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser, detached command of F. C. S. Albatross, on relief; to the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, and Hydrographer on detachment of Captain Todd.

Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Thomas, detached Hydrographic Office, Navy Department; to command the F. C. S. Albatross, Oct. 20.

Lieut. Frank H. Brumby, to the Solace, temporary duty; on arrival at Atlantic Station report to Commander-in-Chief for duty.

Surg. Luther L. Von Wedekind, detached Navy Yard, Puget Sound; to home and wait orders.

Surg. Oliver D. Norton, detached Monadnock, on relief; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Surg. Daniel H. Morgan, to the Philadelphia.

Passed Asst. Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar, detached Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to the Navy Yard, Puget Sound.

Passed Asst. Surg. Sheldon G. Evans, detached Solace, on relief; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Surg. Adrain R. Alfred, detached Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.; to the Monadnock.

Passed Asst. Surg. John M. Moore, detached Franklin, on relief; to the Indiana.

Asst. Surg. Charles G. Smith, detached Alvarado; to the Marietta.

Asst. Surg. Frank E. McCullough, detached Philadelphia; to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Surg. John F. Murphy, detached Indiana, on relief; to the Solace, temporary duty, then to Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

Asst. Surg. William H. Bell, to the Franklin, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Surg. Daniel G. Beebe, detached Marietta, on relief; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. Archibald M. Fauntleroy, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Asst. Surg. Lewis W. Bishop, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

P. A. Paym. Theodore J. Arms, to the Solace immediately.

Asst. Paym. Eugene F. Hall, detached Solace on relief; to Naval Station, Honolulu, H. I., as pay officer, purchasing pay officer and general store keeper.

Bosn. William F. Holdsworth, to the Wabash, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., duty with crew of Prairie and to her when in commission.

Gun. Franklin T. Applegate, detached Franklin, to the Indiana.

Paym. Clk. Frank Delany, appointed for duty at the Naval Station, Key West, Fla.

Paym. Clk. Dexter S. Dorgan, appointed for duty at the Naval Station, Key West, Fla.

OCT. 5.—Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, placed on the retired list from Oct. 9, 1901. (Sec. 1444, R. S.)

Capt. George W. Pigman, to Navy Yard, Washington, for instruction in ordnance.

Lieut. Comdr. John B. Milton, detached Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco; report as assistant inspector of 12th Lighthouse District.

Lieut. James E. Palmer, when discharged from treatment, hospital, Navy Yard, Mare Island, report to the commandant of that yard for duty in steam engineering department.

ment, hospital, Navy Yard, Mare Island, report to the commandant of that yard for duty in steam engineering department.

Lieut. Charles H. Hayes, detached Concord; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Charles Webster, commissioned from Sept. 22, 1901.

Naval Cadet Richard H. Johnston, resignation accepted. Paym. Clk. Maurice J. O'Brien, appointed for duty on the Solace.

OCT. 6.—Sunday.

OCT. 7.—Capt. Frank Wildes, detached Navy Yard, New York, Oct. 10; to home and leave one month.

Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley, commissioned from Sept. 22, 1901.

Capt. John P. Merrell, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Comdr. Uriel Sebree, detached inspector 12th Lighthouse District, Oct. 13; to command the Abarenda and commandant Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa.

Comdr. John E. Pillsbury, detached all duty, to command the Prairie when in commission.

Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam, commissioned from Sept. 22, 1901.

Comdr. William H. Nauman, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. John Hood, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Hayden, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Lieut. John B. Patton, detached Culgoa, when out of commission; to Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. Charles P. Burt, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Oct. 15.

Surg. Charles F. Stokes, detached Oregon; to the Solace.

Surg. George A. Lung, detached Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., on relief; to home and wait orders.

Surg. Leckinski W. Spratling, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Surg. Leckinski W. Spratling, detached Naval Hospital, Cavite, P. I., on relief; to home and wait orders.

P. A. Surg. Middleton S. Guest, detached from Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Solace Oct. 17 for temporary duty; on arrival on Asiatic Station, to the Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

P. A. Surg. Ammen Farenholt, to the Independence.

P. A. Surg. Moulton K. Johnson, detached Naval Station, Guam, L. I., on relief; to Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

Asst. Surg. Carey D. Langhorne, to Naval Hospital, Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Asst. Surg. William Seaman, detached Independence on relief; to temporary duty on board Solace; on arrival at Guam, L. I., detached and to the Naval Station.

Asst. Surg. Herbert M. Tolfree, detached Columbia, to the Solace temporary duty; on arrival at Guam, L. I., detached and to the Naval Station.

Paym. Clk. Robert G. Avery, appointed to settle accounts of Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

OCTOBER 8. Lieut. Victor Blue's order of Sept. 23 is modified so that he also is assigned Assistant Inspector of Equipment at the works of Neale & Levy, Philadelphia, and at the works of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, at Wilmington, Del.

Lieut. Frank H. Brumby is ordered to the Solace.

Lieut. George L. P. Stone is ordered to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Lieut. Roscoe C. Moody is ordered to the Naval Academy Nov. 1.

Asst. Surg. John B. Dennis, is ordered from the Naval Academy to the Naval Hospital at the New York yard.

Asst. Surgeon Russell M. Young is ordered from the New York yard to the Columbia.

Asst. Surg. Archibald M. Fauntleroy is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Cable from Asiatic Station, Oct. 9, 1901.

Lieut. Col. Allan C. Kelton, Marine Corps, is ordered home from the Brooklyn.

Asst. Surg. Frederick L. Benton is ordered home from the Brooklyn.

Capt. Charles S. Hatch is ordered from Yokohama Hospital to the New Orleans.

Naval Cadet Luke E. Wright, Jr., is ordered from the Samar to the New York.

Asst. Surg. Frederick A. Asserton is ordered home from General Alava to the New York.

Passed Asst. Surg. Joseph A. Guthrie is ordered from the New York to Port Isabel.

Asst. Surg. John J. Snyder is detached from Poloc Station and invalided to Cavite Hospital.

Asst. Surg. Rice K. McClanahan is ordered from Port Isabel to Poloc Station.

Lieut. Robert W. McNeely is ordered from the New Orleans to the Monocacy.

War. Mach. Thomas F. Hobby, from Yokohama Hospital to Monterey.

War. Mach. John J. Horan, from Yokohama Hospital to New York.

OCT. 9.—Comdr. Harry Knox, to Navy Yard, Washington, for ordnance instruction, Oct. 22.

Capt. Clifford H. West, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford, commissioned from July 1, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. Le Roy M. Garrett, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. Carl W. Jungen, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Lieut. Comdr. Holman Vall (retired), to Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department.

Lieut. William A. Moffett, detached Marietta to home and leave for one week, then to N. S. S. St. Mary's.

Lieut. Raymond Stone, commissioned from Aug. 15, 1901.

Lieut. John M. Hudgins, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1901.

Lieut. George B. Rice, commissioned from May 5, 1901.

Ensign. Clark H. Woodward, order of Commander in Chief modified; to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, instead of home.

Naval Cadet Willis G. Mitchell, detached Michigan, Oct. 15; to Wabash in connection with crew of Olympia, and to that vessel when commissioned.

Naval Cadet Daniel P. Mannix, detached Michigan, Oct. 15; to Wabash in connection with crew of Olympia, and to that vessel when commissioned.

Paym. Clerk George W. Kennard, appointed settle accounts of pay office, Naval Station, Key West, Fla.

Paym. Clerk Edward Morrison, appointed to settle accounts of general storekeeper, Naval Station, Key West.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 3.—Capt. Lewis C. Lucas, granted leave of absence for the period of thirty days.

OCT. 4.—1st Lieut. Stephen Elliott, ordered to the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, for duty.

First Lieut. Norman G. Burton, from Norfolk, Va., to Marine Barracks, Washington, for duty, and to attend the School of Application.

First Lieut. Thomas F. Lyons, granted leave of absence for the period of fifteen days.

First Lieut. Lee B. Purcell, from the Marine Barracks, Annapolis, and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Washington, for duty and to attend the School of Application.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

OCT. 4.—Capt. L. N. Stodder, granted four days' leave.

2d Lieut. G. C. Carmine, to the Seminole, temporarily.

OCT. 5.—Capt. S. E. Maguire, to the Winona.

Capt. J. A. Stamm, from the Winona to the Boutwell.

2d Lieut. J. G. Berry, from the Gresham to the McLane.

2d Lieut. R. O. Crisp, granted ten days' leave.

Chief Eng. H. U. Butler, granted ten days' leave.

1st Asst. Eng. W. C. Myers, granted thirty days' leave.

OCT. 7.—3d Lieut. F. B. Goudey, granted thirty days' leave.

OCT. 8.—Chief Eng. D. F. Kelley, from the Manhattan to the Washington.

Chief Eng. J. F. Tupper, from the Washington to the Guthrie.

Chief Eng. W. F. Blakemore, from the Seminole to the Gresham.

1st Lieut. J. B. Butt, promoted captain.

2d Lieut. R. O. Crisp, promoted to 1st lieutenant.

3d Lieut. H. Ulke, Jr., promoted to 2d lieutenant.

OCT. 9.—Capt. W. C. Coulson, Capt. T. D. Walker, 1st Lieut. B. L. Reed, Chief Eng. J. H. Chalker and 1st Asst. Eng. C. M. Green, appointed a board for the revision of the regulations of the Revenue Cutter Service.

Chief Eng. J. E. Jefferis, from the Dallas to the Manhattan.

Chief Eng. J. B. Coyle, from the Guthrie to the Dallas.

#### A FALSE STATEMENT CORRECTED.

It has been extensively published that the Hon. E. H. Conger, United States Minister to China, preferred charges of cowardice against Capt. N. H. Hall, U. S. Marine Corps, for conduct during the siege of the legation, Pekin, China, in the summer of 1900. That there was no truth whatever in these statements is shown by the letter following which we take great pleasure in publishing in justice to Captain Hall.

Navy Department, Washington, Sept. 24, 1901.

Sir—The Department is in receipt of your communication of the 4th ultimo, in which you refer to "the numerous articles which have appeared from time to time during the past year in the various newspapers and service papers, stating that Mr. Conger had preferred charges of cowardice against me, and quoting the Navy Department as their authority for the articles in question," and request the Department to forward those charges to you, if any such were ever made; and you ask, in case the newspaper articles in question are not founded on fact, "that the Department will correct the false statements that have appeared in the different papers."

In reply I have to inform you that the Department has never received any communication from Minister Conger upon the subject of your conduct during the siege of the legations at Pekin, and has no knowledge of any action taken by him in regard thereto, or of his views in the matter, except as derived from the papers in evidence before the court of inquiry which was convened at Cavite, P. I., in March last for investigation of the entire matter. All of the papers in the case on the Department's files were forwarded to the court at that time, and no others have since been received; so that, as you were present during the investigation above mentioned, it is presumed that you are conversant with all the facts, charges, and allegations connected with this subject that have at any time come to the knowledge of the Department.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the Department has never in any way authorized the statements referred to in your communication.

You are at liberty to give such publicity to this communication as you may desire. Very respectfully,

F. W. HACKETT,

Acting Secretary.

Capt. Newt. H. Hall, U. S. Marine Corps, Cleburne, Tex.

#### RETIREMENT OF ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who was placed on the retired list this week after forty-five years of service, was a master in the Navy at the outbreak of the Civil War. He took part in the engagements which led to the capture of Port Hudson as well as in various other operations on the Mississippi, and as lieutenant was attached to the Pacific Squadron from 1864 to 1866. He was stationed at the Naval Academy from 1867 to 1869 and again from 1873 to 1876. He became a commander in 1874 and commanded the Essex from 1877 to 1880. From 1880 to 1883 he was light house inspector; in 1884 he was in charge of the Greely expedition and from 1885 to 1889 he was chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. As commander of the Baltimore—his services extending from 1889 to 1892—he conveyed the remains of John Ericsson to Sweden where he and his fellow officers were the recipients of distinguished honors from the government of that nation. He was a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey in 1895, was made commander of the New York in the same year and was subsequently appointed chairman of the Light House Board. He was advanced to the rank of Commodore in February, 1898, and after the outbreak of the war with Spain was placed in command of the Flying Squadron. He took a leading part in the destruction of the Spanish squadron off Santiago and was made a Rear Admiral March 3, 1899.

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

**BUFORD.**—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Sept. 29, for New York. Arrived Singapore Oct. 6.

**CROOK.**—At New York, N. Y.

**DIX.**—At Seattle, Oct. 2; will sail about Oct. 15 for Manila.

**EGBERT.**—At Seattle, Wash. Will sail about Oct. 15 for Manila.

**GRANT.**—At San Francisco, Cal.

**HANCOCK.**—Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 1, for Manila.

**INGALLS.**—Sailed from New York for Manila, P. I., Aug. 22; sailed from Port Aden, Arabia, Sept. 20; left Colombo, Ceylon, Sept. 28; left Singapore Oct. 5.

**KILPATRICK.**—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Sept. 12 for San Francisco, Cal.; sailed from Iloilo, P. I., Sept. 16, with the 18th Inf.

**LAWTON.**—At Manila, P. I.

**LOGAN.**—At San Francisco, Cal.

**MCLELLAN.**—At Manila, P. I.

**MEADE.**—Sailed from Manila Oct. 1 for San Francisco, with nine companies of artillery. Arrived Nagasaki Oct. 6; sailed from Nagasaki Oct. 10.

**RELIEF.**—At Manila, P. I.

**ROBESCRANS.**—Arrived at Portland, Oreg., Sept. 29.

**SEDCWICK.**—At New York, N. Y.

**SEWARD.**—In Alaskan waters.

**SHERIDAN.**—Arrived at Manila Sept. 26; will sail Oct. 15.

**SHERMAN.**—At San Francisco, Cal., undergoing repairs.

**SUMNER.**—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 12, for Manila, P. I.

**THOMAS.**—Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 1; will sail Oct. 16 for Manila.

**WARREN.**—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 14, for Manila, P. I.

**WRIGHT.**—At Manila, P. I.



## MOAR THORTS BY SHELBAK.

Edditer Army & Navey Gurnel deer. I have thunk moar.

Thort 12 Next to bein a flag osfr with a lot of captins hoo nose thay can run the squadrun better than you; the menest billet is that of a flag osfr wot lets them do it.

Thort Thirtene Wen in dowl whether to cole from a colyer in a seeway sink the colyer.

Thort 4teen Brucklins has quere habits. Down at Mobeel the Brucklin impeedid the Hartfud & at Santyago the Brucklin impeedid the Texas. We won both them scraps all the sailm, but nevertheless ortnt we have an investogashun now inter the conduct of Jimmy Alden just to settle wether he hadnt orter be cussed too?

Thort Fufteen We ant got enuf connin towers. Thare ort to be sufisunt on evry ship to akomoderate a lawyer, a stenugreffer, a fonergraf, a livin picter masheen & at least wun gratest livin strattygist.

Thort 6tene Ive knone of lots of things bein clered up by the chits of the wine mess.

Thort sevintene After youve got sumbody to corl a man a lyer & a cowerd and even the peepul who printed it hav suprest it, its not the time for igspanashun but fur repentuns.

Thort 18 A mess mate befor a shipmate, a shipmate befor a strangur, a strangur befor a dorg, but a dorg befor a junyer squadrun comander.

Ever ewers,  
T. AP CATESBY SHELBAK,  
Ships riter U. S. S. Columbyer.

## INTEMPERATE REFORMERS.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 7, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Enclosed please find papers bearing on the vexed canteen question, which show very conclusively the disreputable (to call them by no worse name) means taken by some of the most prominent anti-canteen people to carry out their so-called temperance schemes and theories. The Apostle Paul counseled temperance in *all* things, and there was something said in the long ago about not bearing false witness against one's neighbor.

Perhaps, however, the compiler of the accompanying "booklet" has never read the Ten Commandments or the epistles of the Apostles; if so, it is not too late for him to begin, and, having read, to put precepts into practice.

HENRY ROMEYN.

Major Romeyn's letter was accompanied by a series of communications from officers and enlisted men who are thoroughly familiar with the canteens mentioned in Mr. Dunn's pamphlet and who are unanimous in denouncing his statements as false and malicious. Their testimony would be accepted as conclusive by any fair-minded jury.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 8.

The Naval Cadet football team began the season of football games here Saturday with a game with Georgetown University. The time of the game was two halves of fifteen minutes each, in which time neither side managed to score a touchdown, and it was nip and tuck during the entire game; but in the second half it looked as if the Cadets would make the only score, as they were within eighteen yards of Georgetown's goal. Steitz, of Georgetown, kicked off in the first half, the ball sailing into Strassburger's hands, who ran it back for fifteen yards. The Cadets gradually worked the ball up the field to Georgetown's 45-yard line, but were forced to kick, and through several successive line plunges Georgetown brought the ball back for twenty yards, but were also forced to kick. An exchange of punts then followed, and time was called with the pigskin in Georgetown's territory and in their possession. Time, first half, fifteen minutes. In the second half Belknap kicked off for the Navy, and the visitors attempted to bring the ball up the field, but without success, and they were forced to kick. The Cadets then had the ball on Georgetown's 40-yard line, and little by little worked it closer to the goal, until within the 25-yard line, and with five minutes to play, it seemed as though they would score. It was their only chance, but the ball was lost on downs. Edmonson punted for 30 yards, and the Navy brought it back ten yards. With the ball on the 30-yard line, Strassburger tried a place kick from the field, but failed, the ball going to Buckley, 10 yards short of the goal. Georgetown then attempted to hold the ball, and made several good line plunges. The ball then went to the Navy on account of interference on Georgetown's side. Time was called with the ball in Navy's possession in Georgetown's territory. Time, second half, fifteen minutes.

Captain Barry said before the game that his men were in splendid condition, and that he had strong hopes of winning, considering the fact that Georgetown had had one month's practice and the Cadets only five days. Although the team's hopes of winning the game were not realized, they were much elated at the result. The game showed that the Cadets were slightly weak on the defense, and it will give Coach Hildebrand and Captain Nichols a better idea how to arrange the team for the games in the future.

The line-up was as follows: Georgetown—Kimberger, left end; Russell, left tackle; Mackay, left guard; Givens, centre; Theideck, right guard; Steitz, right tackle; Edmonson, S., right end; Buckley, quarter back; Barry (captain), left half back; Reilly, right half back; Edmonson, P., full back. Navy—Read, S., left end; Rodgers, left tackle; Carpenter, left guard; Fretz, centre; Belknap, right guard; Adams, right tackle; Nichols (captain), right end; Smith, C. E., quarter back; Weaver, left half back; Land, right half back; Strassburger, full back. Umpire—Prof. Paul J. Dashiell of the Naval Academy. Referee—Graduate-Manager Thompson of Georgetown.

On the afternoon of the opening of the Naval Academy on Tuesday last the cadets were promptly put to the practical exercises of the course.

Ensign Edward McCauley, U. S. N., who signalled to the Oregon to use her 13-inch guns on the Colon, when here was a noted football player and baseball man.

The foundation of the new cadet quarters has so far progressed in some parts as to be nearly ready for the granite work to begin.

The Naval Academy authorities are not only in earnest, but practical, in their efforts to prevent hazing at the Naval Academy. An order has been issued by which the third classmen's customary fun of playing amusing and inane jokes on the "plebes" has been effectually blocked. The "plebes" being all quartered in the annex, with a first classman officer of the day

there, no other upper classman is allowed to enter the annex. As most of the "running" is done in the fourth classmen's own quarters, a great brake has been placed on the amusements of the third class.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1901.

Interest centers about football just at present, and the opening game of the season on last Saturday afternoon, Oct. 5, was well attended. The weather was clear, but cold and windy, nevertheless the large number of spectators braved the cold, warmed to enthusiasm by the excellent playing of the home team. Daily fulfilled all expectations. One of his finest plays and one of the best features of the game was a goal from the field. Phipps made a fine run the length of the field and secured a touchdown for his team. At the close of the first half the score stood 10-0 in West Point's favor. At the close of the second half, this was doubled, the final score being 20-0 in favor of the home team. The visitors, the eleven from Franklin Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., were regarded as foemen worthy the cadets' best efforts, having held the University of Pennsylvania down to 6 points in a recent encounter on the football field.

The coaches are proud of the result of their labors. Lieutenant Kromer of West Point is head coach, assisted by Captain Nolan and Lieutenant Smith. The outside coaches are Messrs. Graves, Bull, Butterworth, Brown and Stillman of Yale.

On Saturday evening the corps of cadets and a large number of the officers and ladies of the post enjoyed a treat in the shape of an "Exhibition of Life Motion Pictures by the American Mutoscope and Biograph Company," in Cullum hall. On Monday evening the exhibition was concluded.

A multiple lens mutoscope has recently been placed in the new library. As stated in the programme, the Academy will have a permanent pictorial record of various military events of great educational value. Moving pictures of military manoeuvres similar to those projected upon the screen by the biograph, will be presented in the form of reels. It is kept on file and studied in the mutoscope as occasions arise.

Capt. W. P. Evans, 19th Inf., and Mrs. Evans, guests of Major Hall, and the Misses Cobb, guests of Mrs. Willcox, have been among recent visitors at the post.

A monument of Quincy granite, consisting of an oblong block resting upon a pedestal, the whole of unhewn stone, has been placed to mark the grave of Professor Michie at the cemetery. The south face of the stone block is highly polished, the following inscription incised: "Peter Smith Michie, born at Brechin, Scotland, Mar. 24, 1839; Died at West Point, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1901, class of 1863, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, 1863-1871. Bvt. Brig. General U. S. Volunteers, 1865. Professor of Philosophy, U. S. Military Academy, 1871-1901." The effect of the whole is of great simplicity and strength, a fitting memorial to the life which it is designed to commemorate.

## FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 26, 1901.

Mrs. Henry Ripley, wife of Captain Ripley, 3d Cav., accompanied by her sister, Miss Pfeffer, spent a few hours in El Paso this week en route to the Philippines, whither she goes to join her husband.

Mrs. Randall and her two children, who have been spending a few days with Dr. Baird, the post surgeon, Mrs. Randall's father, left last week for their home in Dallas.

Mrs. Ryan, with her three children, arrived at the post last week from San Antonio. Lieutenant Ryan has taken the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Macomb, 5th Cav. Mrs. Ryan is a most welcome addition to the post.

Ex-Secretary of War Meiklejohn is spending a few days in El Paso looking over his business enterprises.

Dr. William Baird, post surgeon, has a month's leave which he will spend in El Paso, supervising the building of a home there. During his absence the physical welfare of the post will be attended to by Dr. Roberts, who reached here last week from New York for that purpose. At present, however, his duties are very light as there are but three men in the hospital.

The new wire fence around the hospital is completed and is quite an improvement in the looks of the place.

Last night three unknown men attempted to break into the commissary. They were fired upon by the guard, but succeeded in making their escape; but from blood found upon the ground it was evident that one at least of them had been pretty badly wounded.

Mrs. Thomas Franklin, wife of Lieutenant Franklin, 23rd Inf., now in Manila, is expected to spend the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith, of El Paso.

Captain Caldwell and his troop expect to leave the post next week for a ten-days' practice march. The troop possess a "mascot" of whom they are very proud. He is a small boy of twelve, named Frank Rogers, very bright and interesting. They want to keep him until he is old enough to enter West Point, where they are very desirous of sending him. He has been through the wars of the Philippines and of China.

The Misses Grace and Evelyn Logan, daughters of Major T. H. Logan, will spend the winter in New York and Washington, visiting friends.

## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Oct. 3, 1901.

Among those on the Army transport Hancock which sailed Oct. 1, for Manila, from San Francisco were: Mrs. Pulliam, Mrs. R. D. Branch, Mrs. J. P. Stevenson, Mrs. E. R. Goode, Mrs. J. D. Robinet, Mrs. G. P. White, Mrs. L. L. Carnes, Mrs. M. Rogers and Mrs. J. G. McKay.

Among the guests at a dinner, given by Mrs. P. McG. McBean of San Francisco, Sept. 20, complimentary to Mrs. Hamilton, were Mrs. Babcock, wife of Colonel Babcock and Mrs. Harry Babcock.

Miss Bessie Patton, who sailed on the Hancock Oct. 1 for Manila, goes to become the bride of Major Gardner. Major J. M. Califf, Artillery Corps, left Sunday, Sept. 29, for his new station at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Lieut. Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A. A. G., whose recent orders take him to Washington, leaves in a few days for his new station.

Gen. Evan Miles, retired, and Mrs. Miles have changed their place of residence to 2155 Sutter street.

Miss Mary Hobbs, daughter of Major and Mrs. Hobbs, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Helen Landell, sailed for the Orient on the steamer Nippon Maru, Sept. 27. Miss Hobbs expects to tour Japan and spend the Christmas holidays with relatives in the Philippines.

Lieut. James F. McKinley, after an absence of several days, returned to his post of duty Monday, Sept. 30.

Major and Mrs. Edie, who have been visiting in San Francisco, returned Sept. 28 to Columbus, Ohio.

Major Alexander B. Dyer, Artillery Corps, who has been on duty here for the last two years, and Mrs. Dyer have departed for Vancouver Barracks, the major's new station.

The Army transport Thomas with over 100 cabin passengers, 44 sick soldiers, 80 discharged soldiers and a number of stowaways reached port Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Major Gen. S. B. M. Young and Capt. Smedberg were among the visitors in Sacramento last week.

Commander Calkins, U. S. N., and his daughter, Miss Harriet Calkins will leave shortly for Washington.

Col. David P. Heap, who relieves Col. Jared A. Smith as chief of the engineer corps of this harbor, arrived from the East Sunday, Sept. 29.

Chaplain Oliver C. Miller officiated at the marriage of Mr. Charles W. Sill and Miss Louise Proll Sept. 24.

Capt. and Mrs. Howard, who were recently married in Sacramento, Cal., have taken apartments at the Pendleton.

## THE CANTEEN IN ITS SANITARY RELATIONS.

At the recent meeting of the American Public Health Association at Buffalo the regrettable results of the recent legislation respecting the Army canteen was a prominent topic under consideration. All the Army medical officers present gave strong testimony as to the harmful working of the system established in place of the former canteen, and resolutions deprecating the change were passed unanimously. The action of this body is significant, as it is the foremost sanitary association in the world, its membership comprising the leading sanitarians and health officials of the United States, Canada and Mexico. The association directed the publication and widest possible circulation of the able paper by Capt. Edward L. Munson of the Medical Corps of the Army. Among the statistical data cited by him are the following:

According to the figures of official reports, which can be readily verified, and comparing the seven years, 1885-1891, before the canteen system was fully established, with the six years, 1892-1897, after the system was fully established throughout the Army, the amount of drunkenness, as expressed in admissions to hospital for alcoholism, was decreased 23.6 per cent. Delirium tremens decreased by 31.3 per cent. During the same period insanity decreased by 31.7 per cent, and the days of service lost to the Government from insanity decreased 40.9 per cent. The number of soldiers making deposits of savings with Army paymasters increased by 13.3 per cent. Desertions diminished, for the same periods, from an annual average of 9.19 per cent. to 4.53 per cent. This decrease of desertions, for the two years prior to the War with Spain, resulted in a money saving to the Government of more than two million dollars. For the seven-year pre-canteen period the actual number of convictions by courts-martial for drunkenness and causes arising therefrom amounted to an average of 372.5 per annum, while in the six years after the canteen was thoroughly established the annual average was 110.6.

Colonel Greenleaf, late Medical Director of the Department of the Philippines, from which he has just returned, was most emphatic in his statements as to the retrograde effect as a sanitary measure of the ill-advised and hasty legislation, which has practically destroyed one of the most beneficent institutions in the Army.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Fort Leavenworth, Oct. 7, 1901.

Mrs. Lewis, wife of Dr. Lewis, of the post, has gone to Denver to visit relatives.

Lieutenant Hershler left Sunday morning for Washington, D. C.

Captain and Mrs. Grove left last week for Chicago to reside.

Mrs. Daniel McCarthy and mother, Mrs. Fredericks, of the post, spent Friday in Kansas City.

Col. Jesse M. Lee is preparing his household effects for shipment and he will probably leave the post some time next week.

Capt. and Mrs. Lindsay left last week en route for Manila, P. I. Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Lindsay's mother, will remain at the post with the children until Mrs. Lindsay's return.

Major and Mrs. Eugene L. Swift, who arrived Friday from New York, will reside at the post and will occupy quarters in the arsenal. Mrs. Swift was formerly Miss May Wood, and has many friends here who will be pleased to hear of her return.

The board composed of Colonel Lee, Captain Dickman and Captain McCarthy, detailed to choose a site for the new buildings at the post, have selected for the greatest number of double quarters the square back of Colonel Lee's quarters facing on the road leading to the city.

Troops G and H, 4th Cav., have completed their target practice on the range and troops E and F will begin practice next week. Two sharpshooters were qualified during the practice on the range, one in each troop.

Second Lieut. Leonard W. Prunty has been detailed post adjutant and recruiting officer, relieving 1st Lieut. H. A. Sievert, who has been assigned to duty as post quartermaster and commissary.

Plans have been completed and the specifications are in the printer's hands for the entire rebuilding of the cadet mess hall at West Point. The north wing is to be completed first, then the southern—all to be finished by August, 1902. Bids for the work will be opened Oct. 28. Work has already been begun on enlarging the dining room, which could not be delayed. Bids are in for the construction of the south wing of the cadet hospital. The large veranda on the southern front of the Cavalry barracks is nearly completed. It is 104 feet long, and about ten feet deep, with two decks.

Gen. Comas Mascardo, who commanded the ambushing party of 400 men by whom Lieut. W. I. Schenck was killed in the Philippines, has sent a letter to Mrs. Schenck at Columbus, Ohio, stating that he held her husband in the highest honor for his bravery and that he will send to her at the first opportunity a silver flask given by her to her husband as a Christmas present. Concluding, he says:

"Accept, madam, my sympathy and respect and be assured that I have seen brave and noble men, but none braver or nobler than your husband. With the greatest respect, I am your friend."

"COMAS MASCARDO, General."



## STATE TROOPS.

An interesting and practical boat competition began on Oct. 11, off Whitestone, N. Y., among the members of the 1st Battalion of Naval Militia of New York, and will be concluded on Oct. 14. The first day's competition was an inspection of sailing cutters, manned by crews of 12 men with one petty officer from each division in the Battalion. This competition included an inspection of hulls of the several cutters and each crew was required to rig its boat, the equipment for the same being furnished them. The competition on Oct. 14 will be open to crews of 25 men each. At the signal "Arm and away boats," each boat's crew will fit its boat out for distant service, and will proceed to a designated point and establish camp.

Commander Fry of the New York Naval Militia has finished his inspection of the Rochester Division. The muster showed 68 men and five officers present for duty, and the command made a very creditable appearance. The uniforms and personal equipments were inspected at the State Arsenal, and the inspection of the division in boat signal work, etc., was made at the boat house, at Charlotte, on Lake Ontario. After the inspection the officials of the county and city, Commander Fry and others were entertained by Lieut. Walbridge and officers of the Rochester division. This division represented the Naval Militia on Oct. 9 at Buffalo, during New York Day. The inspection of the property of the 2d Naval Battalion of Brooklyn which began on Sept. 28 last by Commander Fry is nearly completed. There is every prospect that this command will soon be supplied with an armory on the Bay Ridge shore, and plans and specifications have already been called for by the city.

Col. Nelson H. Henry, surgeon on the staff of Major General Roe of New York, who has been appointed Adjutant General of the State to date from Jan. 1 next, first entered the Guard as an assistant surgeon in the 12th Regiment, March 16, 1883, and in January, 1888, he was promoted to surgeon with rank of major. On April 8 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon General of the State with rank of colonel, serving until honorably discharged in April, 1895. He was again appointed Assistant Surgeon General in March, 1897, and surgeon on the staff of the major general in May, 1898. During the war with Spain Colonel Henry served as major and chief surgeon of the division of United States Volunteers. Colonel Henry has shown himself to be a progressive officer, and is most highly esteemed throughout the Guard. His appointment to the Adjutant Generalship is well deserved. By virtue of holding the office of Assemblyman, he cannot assume the duties of Adjutant General until after his term in the Assembly expires, which will be on Dec. 31 next.

Co. M, 1st Regiment (Queen City Guards, Charlotte, N. C.), having failed to comply with the laws and regulations governing the State Guard, is disbanded.

Major Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., U. S. A., who during the Spanish-American War commanded the Second Regiment of New York Volunteers, was tendered a reception and banquet by the officers of his former command, in Troy, N. Y., on Oct. 3. Forty persons were present at the banquet, which was presided over by Col. James H. Lloyd. The dinner, which was a sumptuous one, was followed by speeches and reminiscences. Colonel Hardin related many instances and amusing experiences while in the Philippines. He paid a glowing tribute to Capt. Thomas W. Connell, of the 9th Regiment, U. S. A., reported killed at Balangiga. Among the guests present were Major Gen. J. Ford Kent, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, commander of the 3d Brigade, N. G. N. Y.; Capt. H. C. Goldman, U. S. A. Short addresses were made by General Kent, General Oliver, Colonel Lester, Captain Goldman and others. Major and Mrs. Hardin left Troy, Oct. 4, for Washington.

The contract for supplying uniforms to the National Guard of New York has just been awarded to the well known firm of the Boylan Manufacturing Company of 43 and 45 East 19th street, New York city. Members of the Guard will be pleased to learn that so reliable a firm as the Boylan Company have secured the contract. They are among the oldest military clothing firms, and for some 28 years past their advertisement has been prominent in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The Board of Officers of the 4th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., will hold their annual dinner at the armory on Oct. 16 in honor of the regimental rifle team, which made so excellent a record at Sea Girt last summer. Colonel Smith looks forward to an unusually successful season with drill work and social events.

Company drills in the 22d N. Y. began on Oct. 7 with Cos. A and B on the floor. Co. A, Captain Murphy, paraded twenty files. Co. B, which has been without a captain for some time, had a very poor turnout, parading only eight files.

Co. C, 12th N. Y., Captain Pilot, at its first drill of this season on Oct. 7, had the fine turnout of thirty-two files (no blanks), and made a fine appearance. First Lieut. H. R. Winthrop was also present for duty. The company has a vacancy for second lieutenant. Co. K, Captain Myers, also drilled the same evening, with the large turnout of twenty files. In the absence of Captain Myers the company was in command of Lieut. R. W. Butler. Being the first company drill this season of both companies, the showing made was highly commendable. Athletic games open to all amateurs, will be held at the armory on or about Dec. 3.

The social season at the armory of the 31st Separate Company, N. Y., Capt. W. Eddy, in Mohawk, will open on the evening of Oct. 18, at which time the first of a series of six receptions will be given. Bergner's orchestra of Utica will furnish music for the occasion, and every effort is being made by the committees in charge to make this the most successful and enjoyable series of parties ever given at the armory. The company has been recruited up to the maximum strength of eighty men since Capt. Wilber Eddy has been in command. Great care has been exercised by Captain Eddy in accepting enlistments, with the result that the company has reached a very high standard. The civic organization of the company has elected officers as follows: President, Capt. Wilber Eddy; recording secretary, Lewis E. Bird; financial secretary, Merton S. Pudney; treasurer, Clarence M. Banker.

The 8th N. Y., Colonel Jarvis, will parade for divine service on Sunday, Oct. 20, at the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel at 230 East 90th street. An interesting program of armory rifle shooting has been issued.

Co. A, 22d N. G., Capt. Murphy, will hold a dance at the armory on Oct. 14. The following members of Co. K have received medals for 100 per cent of duty during the past year: Capt. W. F. Barber, 1st Lieut. Walter E. Harding, 2d Lieut. C. Merritt, Jr., Q. M. Sergt. J. A. Siegal, Corpl. M. S. Lewis, Corpl. M. F. Kronenberger, Privates C. F. Denison, Fred C. Harding, F. B. Hall, J. F. Harless, N. S. Neuman and L. C. Shire.

The present strength of the 23d N. Y. is 750 officers

and men, a net gain of 21 during the past six months. The regiment will drill at Prospect Park on the afternoon of Oct. 12.

A net gain of 43 men is reported in the 14th N. Y. during the past six months. The strength of the regiment is now 782 officers and men.

## ADMIRAL SAMPSON AND MACLAY'S BOOK.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the Naval Academy Alumni Association, has made an interesting statement concerning Admiral Sampson's connection with the proofs of Maclay's book. He says:

"I am in a position to state the facts, and you may absolutely rely upon them as the truth. The proofs were sent by Mr. Maclay to Admiral Sampson, with request that they be read and corrected. The Admiral at the time was not in good health and did not wish to undertake the labor, but his secretary pointed out that the Maclay history was a standard one and used at the Naval Academy as a textbook. This volume brought the history down through the period of the Spanish war, and it was desirable that there should be no inaccuracies in it. The Admiral therefore consented to read them, and he did correct a certain part of them, but as soon as he arrived at the part which contained the statement that Schley was a coward and a traitor he was very much angered, and said the statement was one the author had no right to make, that it was unjust and unfair to speak of any naval officer in such terms, and declined to have anything further to do with the proofs. His secretary, impressed with the great desirability of having the statement of facts accurate, and not believing that he was in any way responsible for the statements of opinion, did, on his own account, compare the book with the records and make on the margins a number of corrections. As these were in the same handwriting as those made when Admiral Sampson was giving his personal attention to the corrections, Mr. Maclay was perfectly justified in his statement.

"The order of the Secretary of the Navy forbidding naval officers to make any statement for publication regarding this controversy, issued immediately after this interview, prevented the above correction being officially made. Fortunately, I am in a position to learn accurately the facts, and it gives me great pleasure to make them public, just as it gives me great pleasure to be able to note that the statement that Admiral Schley, while blockading Santiago, ran out at night to a distance of twenty or twenty-five miles, thus leaving the port entirely open, has been proved to be untrue.

"My interest in these matters, and I believe it is the interest of every good American, is to learn the truth, and to be able to believe that our naval officers are the manly, generous, courteous men we have always believed them to be.

"There is one other matter that has been brought up, in which accusations of carelessness, to say the least, have been made against the gallant Wainwright in connection with the chart of the battle of Santiago, prepared and printed in the so-called Appendix, yet any one reading the report accompanying the chart sees that there was no misrepresentation as to what it was. It did not claim to be and in the nature of things could not be absolutely correct. In the first half hour of the fight, while the smoke of battle obscured all landmarks and the excitement incident to the battle was affecting every mind, how could men determine accurately where they were at each particular moment? At the best, there could only be, as there was, a general discussion between the navigators, each one putting down his ship where he thought it ought to be, and where there were differences of opinion the majority had to decide as to which position was to be accepted, and so the board reported. The chart in question, which shows in a general way the position of the ships, is as accurate as in the nature of things we can make it, and in any event is an approximation to the truth. This description stands true to-day, and all the criticism of Wainwright and the others is entirely unjust.

"I was at the recent yacht races, and I have learned how exceedingly difficult it is to determine the position of a ship on the water from one point of view. Time and time again people on the yacht with me were convinced that one or the other boat was gaining, when the apparent gain or loss was due to our own motion. With no fixed standard to guide one it is very difficult to even approximate the truth. With this in mind I readily understand the difference of opinion of the several officers who, during the battle, observed the Brooklyn from varying positions. There is not the least doubt that each one reported the truth as he saw it. The exact truth can be arrived at only by combining all the points of view, or perhaps the exact truth can now never be determined."

## ADMIRAL DEWEY'S PLANS FOR A BATTLESHIP.

Admiral George Dewey's views regarding the proposed armament for the new battleships are expressed in the following letter addressed to the Navy Department:

"In reply to your letter of July 26, enclosing copies of the majority and minority reports of the Board of Construction, and requesting an expression of opinion upon the comparative merits of the two plans proposed, I beg to submit the following:

"If I am called upon only to choose between the two plans proposed, then I must unhesitatingly decide in favor of the plan of the majority of the Board, but if any latitude for a further indication of opinion be allowed, I must express myself as not fully approving of that plan. To my mind, it possesses two elements of weakness, both of which, however, can readily be eradicated. These are:

"A.—Sacrifice of offensive power by the adoption of the 7-inch gun.

"B.—Insufficient protection for the broadside battery. "With regard to the first consideration, it would seem to me that any arguments that can be made in favor of the new 7-inch gun can apply with equal force to a new 8-inch gun, which should be of proportionately greater power, while the slight difference in rate of fire would only add to the value, as insuring greater accuracy of aim.

"The range, penetration and particularly raking effect of the 8-inch gun is undoubtedly superior to that of the 7-inch, and it appears to me that in adopting the latter we are making a retrograde movement and are departing from the traditions and policy of the service, by which, ship for ship or class for class, our vessels have always shown a marked superiority to those of other navies.

"I should therefore strongly oppose such a diminution of calibre. I may add, at the same time, that I do not consider a mixed battery of 8-inch and 6-inch guns advisable. My idea would be that, after the four 12-inch guns, mounted in turrets, these vessels should have a

broadside battery of sixteen 8-inch guns, with a secondary battery of some twenty-odd 3-inch guns.

"With regard to the arrangement of the broadside battery, it does not appear to me that sufficient protection has been given to the personnel of this battery mounted within the citadel. The splinter bulkheads between the guns are not enough to insure immunity from the gases and pulverizing effect of high explosive shells.

"The Belle Isle experiments were so conclusive as to the possibility of the whole personnel in an open central citadel being knocked out by the explosion of one high explosive shell bursting within it, that we cannot afford to disregard this possibility, and I should therefore separate these guns as much as the consideration of weight will allow.

"This appears to have been effectually provided for in scheme number one, submitted by the chief of Bureau of Construction, where, in the main citadel or casement, the broadside guns are protected by further sub-divisions containing each three of these guns, and having, in addition to the three-inch splinter shields between the guns, an entire bulkhead of three inches in thickness surrounding each group of guns.

"This bulkhead, by reaching to the deck above, protects the gun crews from gases, as well as from flying fragments of metal, and, furthermore, it serves as an additional precaution against the effects of fire. With this disposition of battery the resultant ship would be, to my mind, superior to the ship bristling with turrets, where, whether they contain two or four guns, the following objections obtain:

"1. The turret must be brought back to its train on the object after each discharge of each gun.

"2. The limitations of the sighting hood interfere largely with accuracy and quickness of aim.

"3. The fact that all the guns (whether two or four) being pointed by the same individual, the element of personal error of one man, whether due to lack of skill, nervousness or temporary physical condition, thereby enters too disproportionately into the effective power of the ship's battery.

"For the above reasons, therefore, I approve of the plan submitted by the majority of the board, but should be glad to see it modified upon the lines I have mentioned."

## TELEGRAPH LINES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The arrival of the steamer Satsuma with 175 miles of cable on board at Manila in the last days of August marked the final steps in the completion of telegraphic communication between the islands of the Philippine Archipelago. The Burnside on taking the cable from the Satsuma was to leave on September 1 for Legaspi, where she would begin laying the cable to connect that point with Bacon in the province of Sorsogon. From Sorsogon she was to go to Palanoc, island of Masbate, thence to Calbayog, island of Samar. This laying would complete the inter-island telegraphic system from Aparri, the northernmost point on the island of Luzon, to Jolo, the farthest point on the south occupied by American troops.

Speaking of this work the Manila Freedom says: "Until one takes a careful review of the Philippine Archipelago, one cannot begin to realize what a task the Signal Corps has had to perform in making the cable connections between the various islands, to say nothing of the difficulties of building the overland telegraph lines. Nothing of a like nature has ever been accomplished in the world's history. During the Spanish régime nothing of the sort was dreamed of, and when the Americans announced that they would build such a system of lines, those who thought they knew looked wise and shook their heads. But the work has been almost finished, and, too, without any brass band accompaniment. The members of the Signal Corps, from Chief Allen down to the private soldier, deserve all praise for the successful manner in which they have carried out this gigantic enterprise."

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we can not promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

RECRUIT.—Whenever a soldier in the U. S. Army is honorably discharged at the expiration of his enlistment, or on account of disability not caused by his own misconduct, his travel pay is ample to carry him to the place of enlistment. By care and economy a soldier can save from his clothing allowance a considerable sum, payable to him on his discharge. For soldiers who have served honestly and faithfully twenty years, or who have been discharged for wounds received, or disease incurred in service, a comfortable home is maintained in the city of Washington. The sum of 12 1/2 cents per month is deducted from each soldier's pay, to be applied toward the support of the home. After thirty years' service enlisted men are entitled to be retired, and upon retirement receive three-fourths of the monthly pay allowed by law to them in the grade they held when retired, and \$5.50 per month as additional commutation for clothing and subsistence.

D.—The present address of Col. P. D. Vroom, U. S. A., is Governors Island, N. Y. City.

E. L. H.—Get a copy of the manual for aspirants for commissions in the United States Army, published by Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo.; price 75 cents. The Army Officers' Examiner, by Col.

W. H. Powell, U. S. A., is another good book. It can be purchased from Messrs. Riddick & Co., 112 Fourth avenue, New York City. Price, \$1.

O. O. D.—See Army and Navy Journal of Oct. 5, page 166, for data concerning extra pay for foreign service.

J. C. T.—Lieut. Col. J. N. Coe, U. S. A., retired, resides at 2230 Pacific avenue, Spokane, Wash.

A. K.—Germany has 37 battle ships, 8 coast defense ships, 56 cruisers, 28 gunboats, 165 torpedo boats and destroyers, 12 subsidized and auxiliary ships, 14 training ships, and 65 hulks or obsolete vessels, 1,162 officers and 25,399 enlisted men. These figures are taken from last year's tabulation.

CUBA.—Will the correspondent from Cuba please repeat question concerning crime in Luzerne County, Pa.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Sept. 3.

I have the honor to report the following casualties that have occurred since last report, dated Aug. 12, 1901:

In engagement at Labangan, Cebu, July 27, 1901, Corp.

Peter H. Conroy, 19th Inf., leg. severe.

In engagement at Panhoban, Dept. of Visayas, July 7, 1901, Second Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, U. S. A., arm, slight.

In engagement at Alaminos, Luzon, Aug. 20, 1901, Sergt. Henry Waring, C, 1st Inf., leg. slight.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

Major General, U. S. A., Commanding.

Havana, Sept. 30.

Deaths in Department of Cuba during the period from Sept. 21, date of last report to 30, 1901, inclusive: Hamil-



ton Barracks, Matanzas, Sept. 22, Pvt. Moses Lancelu, Troop G, 2d Cav., chronic heart disease; mitral insufficiency.  
LEONARD WOOD,  
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Manila, Oct. 4.  
Second Lieut. Allen T. Crockett, killed near Candelaria, Luzon, Tuesday, 4 p. m., Sept. 24.  
CHAFFEE.

I have the honor to report the following deaths since last report, dated Aug. 19, 1901:

Dysentery.—Joe Watson, Pvt., G, 9th Cav., Aug. 11, at 1st Reserve Hospital; Martin O. Stephenson, Pvt., I, 26th Inf., Aug. 2, at Nueva Caceres, Luzon; James L. Ross, Pvt., B, 24th Inf., Aug. 7, at Tayug, Luzon; James A. Noulon, Pvt., Hospital Corps, Aug. 12, at Santa Cruz, Luzon; Otto H. Melts, Pvt., F, 8th Inf., Aug. 4, at Santa Cruz, Luzon; John W. Maul, Pvt., C, 20th Inf., Aug. 10, Hospital No. 5, Manila; Wm. McMillan, Pvt., Hospital Corps, Aug. 12, 1st Reserve Hospital; Fred A. Jones, Pvt., K, 1st Cav., Aug. 10, Batangas, Luzon; Carl Dupont, Pvt., L, 21st Inf., July 30, Sariaya, Luzon; John Blue, Sgt., F, 9th Cav., Aug. 12, 1st Reserve Hospital; John F. Boyle, Pvt., K, 19th Inf., Aug. 15, Aparri, Luzon; Fred Booker, Corp., B, 9th Cav., Aug. 15, Nueva Caceres, Luzon; John Collins, Pvt., B, 5th Inf., Aug. 17, Bangue, Luzon; Henry Fricks, Pvt., E, 12th Inf., Aug. 21, Santa Mesa Hospital; Grant Greenberry, Pvt., G, 25th Inf., Aug. 3, Bani, Luzon; William Hutchison, Sgt., M, 8th Inf., Aug. 12, Nagcarlang, Luzon; William T. Johnson, Corp., 12th Batty., Field Art., Aug. 15, 1st Reserve Hospital; Irvin Penn, Pvt., L, 25th Inf., Aug. 15, Cabagan, Luzon; Joseph A. Valliere, Pvt., D, 16th Inf., Aug. 24, Hospital No. 3, Manila; Gust. Anderson, Sgt., D, 22d Inf., Aug. 26, San Isidro, Luzon.

Typhoid Fever.—Henry Dowd, Pvt., I, 26th Inf., Aug. 4, Nueva Caceres, Luzon; Joseph Schwing, Pvt., Band, 21st Inf., June 14, Lipa, Luzon; Merton W. Knight, Corp., A, 30th Inf., Aug. 5, Santa Cruz, Marinduque.

Drowned, body recovered.—William Willingham, Pvt., M, 25th Inf., Aug. 10, Iba, Luzon; Robert Griffith, Corp., D, 5th Inf., Aug. 13, Tayum, Luzon.

Bulicide.—William Owens, Sgt., H, 9th Cav., Aug. 9, Gulnabatan, Luzon; Lewis Richards, Pvt., L, 18th Inf., July 21, Dumarao, Panay (G. S. W.); Frank Traxel, Pvt., L, 6th Cav., Aug. 3, Daraga, Luzon (G. S. W. Chest).

Malarial Fever.—Warren B. Kroh, Corp., L, 25th Inf., Aug. 4, Iriga, Luzon; Francis B. Merchant, Pvt., A, 5th Inf., Aug. 23, Hospital No. 3, Manila.

Result of G. S. W. in action.—Delbert Gregory, Sgt., D, 21st Inf., July 3, Lipa, Luzon.

Concussion of brain due to fall while intoxicated.—Edgar F. Eckman, Musc., C, 15th Inf., July 18, Pandan, Catanduanes.

Murdered by Natives while absent without leave.—James M. Seal, Pvt., D, 20th Inf., Oct. 22, 1900, Malabon, Luzon.

Fracture of Skull, fall from wagon during a runaway.—Thomas Wallace, Pvt., D, 6th Inf., Aug. 2, Binalbagan, Negros.

Delirium Tremens.—Merritt C. Herrington, Sgt., D, 30th Inf., Aug. 23, Gazan, Marinduque.

Pneumonia.—John Lynch, Pvt., M, 1st Cav., June 11, Lipa, Luzon.

Disease of Liver.—John W. O'Brien, Pvt., M, 8th Inf., Aug. 19, Santa Cruz, Luzon; Michael McNamara, Musc., C, 5th Inf., Aug. 17, Bangue, Luzon.

Gastritis.—Albert E. Mark, Pvt., I, 30th Inf., Aug. 24, Santa Cruz, Marinduque.

Fernicious Anemia.—William F. Sisco, Pvt., K, 26th Inf., Aug. 16, Iriga, Luzon.

Diphtheria.—Virgil M. Winget, Pvt., I, 26th Inf., Aug. 4, Ligao, Luzon.

Heat exhaustion.—John A. Schwinn, Sgt., F, 1st Inf., Aug. 3, Blanca, Samar.

Very respectfully,  
ADNA R. CHAFFEE,  
Major General, U. S. A., Commanding.

#### CHARGES AGAINST CAPTAIN TILLEY.

Reports having reached the Navy Department from Tutuila complaining of the conduct of Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley, commandant at that station, Acting Secretary Hackett has directed the commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron to proceed to Samoa to ascertain the truth with regard to the charges, and, if necessary, to hold a court for the trial of Captain Tilley. The Department has detached Captain Tilley from command of the Abrenda and of the station, and ordered him to proceed by the next steamer from San Francisco to Tutuila. The charges were received at the Department with surprise, as the administration of his office, as reported officially from time to time, has been satisfactory.

The Solace will accompany the Wisconsin to Samoa, and some of the officers will serve as members of the court if the charges warrant one. Capt. John T. Myers, U. S. M. C., will act as Judge Advocate. The charges against Captain Tilley were preferred by missionaries in Samoa. They allege that the Commandant had been under the influence of liquor.

The Surgeon General of the Army has ordered examinations to be held to fill 44 vacancies in the position of

hospital steward. Nine of the vacancies are in the Philippines and the others are in the United States, Cuba and Porto Rico. The examinations will begin Oct. 14. There are 44 applicants for the 33 places vacant in this country.

Wilkinson & Fisher, Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1901, report the following patents issued, Oct. 8: Breech mechanism, J. F. Meigs and S. A. S. Hammar; explosive compound, W. A. Gill; firearm, K. K. Bjerkness; firearm, automatic, H. W. Gabbett-Fairfax; firearm rear sight, C. H. Griffith; firearm, hammer construction, D. B. Wesson; gunnery, rolling platform for use in the preliminary instruction of seamen in the manual, C. Roscuscavard and N. Telander; revolver, D. B. Wesson.

Newspaper cable advices from Manila, dated Oct. 10, state that in a battle on that day at Lipa, Province of Batangas, Southern Luzon, Lieutenant Bean was killed, and that after two hours' fighting the American forces, which consisted of a company of Macabebe scouts, retreated to await reinforcements. In the official Army list for September the name of 2d Lieut. Robert R. Bean appears as on duty with the Philippine scouts.

Companies H, I and K, United States Engineers, left Fort Totten, Oct. 8, for Washington, D. C., where they will be quartered in the future. Company A, which recently returned from the Philippines, will remain at Fort Totten until further orders.

First Lieutenant of Infantry, commission bearing date February 2, 1901, desires transfer with First Lieutenant of Cavalry. Address Room 7, 1517 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, 1899, DESIRES A TRANSFER with a First Lieutenant of Cavalry 1899. Good consideration offered to officer making the transfer. Address Transfer, Care Army and Navy Journal, New York City.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' West Point Series Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History—New editions just issued—50 cents each, postpaid; \$3.00 per set. With Studies (10 vols.) \$5.00 per set. W. B. Harrison, publisher, 42 East 20th St., N. Y. City.

#### MARRIED.

ALLEN-RUSSELL—At Jamaica Plain, Mass., Oct. 7, 1901, Laura Howland, daughter of Col. and Mrs. George B. Russell, U. S. A., to John M. Allen, of Evanston, Ill.

BRADY-HORNOR—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 30, Captain James Brady, Art. Corps, U. S. A., and Miss Mabel Hornor.

DEGEN-VON WETTERBERG—At Johnstown, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1901, Miss Clara Elise von Wetterberg, to Lieut. John A. Degen, 4th U. S. Cav.

DYER-BELL—Oct. 9, 1901, on board U. S. S. Santee, Annapolis, Maryland, by the Rev. Dr. McComas Marie Dorothy Sturges, daughter of the late Judge Joseph Bell, to George Palmer Dyer, Passed Ass. Paymaster, U. S. N.

GARRISON-KELLY—At Charleston, S. C., Sept. 26, 1901, Lieut. D. M. Garrison, U. S. N., to Miss Jessie C. Kelly.

HOPKINS-TURNBULL—At Morristown, N. J., Oct. 8, Mr. J. H. Hopkins to Miss Allison L. Turnbull, daughter of Lieut. Frank Turnbull, U. S. N., retired.

KNOWLES-BRACHER—At New York City, Oct. 9, 1901, Lieut. A. C. Knowles, U. S. A., to Henrietta Bracher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Bracher.

MARTINDALE-HITCH—At Paris, Ill., Oct. 3, 1901, 1st Lieut. Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., Art. Corps, to Miss Lucy Hitch.

NEILSON-KENEY—At Hartford, Conn., Oct. 2, 1901, Mr. Frederick C. Neilson to Miss Florence C. Keney.

RAMSAY-SMITH—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1901, Mr. Edmund P. Ramsay, of Washington, D. C., to Miss Sophia F. Smith, daughter of Comdr. J. A. B. Smith, U. S. N.

STONE-LINNE—At Yerba Buena Island, Cal., Sept. 18, 1901, Lieut. George Loring Porter Stone, U. S. N., to Miss Katherine Linne.

#### DIED.

BRINKERHOFF—On Sept. 30, 1901, at 5.30 a. m., while en route from West Virginia to Washington, Warren Brinkerhoff, nephew of Col. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, U. S. A., retired, and elder son of Mr. Henry S. Brinkerhoff of the War Department, Washington, D. C.

CRAMP—At Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 3, 1901, Henry W. Cramp, eldest son of Charles H. Cramp, and vice-president of the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company.

CONNELL—At Balangiga, Samar, P. I., Sept. 23, 1901, Capt. Thomas W. Connell, 9th Inf., U. S. A.

CREE—At Fort Trumbull, Conn., Oct. 5, 1901, Mrs.

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MILITARY MACKINTOSHES.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON REQUEST.

Agnes Miller Cree, wife of Capt. John K. Cree, Artillery Corps, U. S. A.

CROCKETT—Killed at Candelaria, Luzon, P. I., Sept. 24, 2d Lieut. Allen T. Crockett, 21st Inf., U. S. A.

GAILE—At Mount Airy, N. C., Sept. 21, 1901, Mary Bartlett Gaile, wife of Capt. E. E. Gaile, U. S. A.

GOODWIN—Suddenly at Bordentown, N. J., Oct. 6, 1901, William W. Goodwin, Jr., formerly an Aq. Ass. Paymaster, U. S. N.

GUTHRIE—Suddenly at Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 7, 1901, Esther Bayard, widow of the late Major J. B. Guthrie, U. S. A.

GETTY—At Forest Glen, Md., Oct. 1, 1901, Col. George W. Getty, U. S. A., retired, brevet major general, U. S. A.

GIBBS—At San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 15, 1901, Mrs. Harriet E. Gibbs, widow of the late C. V. S. Gibbs, and mother of the wife of Capt. John Stafford, 8th Inf., U. S. A.

LONG—At Hingham, Mass., Oct. 4, 1901, Miss Helen Long, daughter of Secretary of the Navy Long.

KEUKLE—At Boston, Mass., Oct. 6, 1901, Commissary Sgt. William Keukle, U. S. A., retired.

SHADE—At Baltimore, Md., Sept. 30, 1901, Jacob Miller Shade, father of Mrs. William H. Bisbee, wife of Brig-Gen. Bisbee, U. S. A.

THOMPSON—At Roxbury, Boston, Mass., Sept. 27, 1901, Rev. A. C. Thompson, D. D., father of Pay Director Theodore S. Thompson, U. S. N.

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## THE NEGRO SOLDIER'S PLEA.

Camalig, Albay Prov., P. I.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir—The negro soldier has proved himself to be an honor to his race, and as efficient a soldier of the United States, which is his birth place and country, as any other man who is under the protection of Old Glory, and that from the Revolution period until the present date. He is a man who, with competent leadership, knows no fear. There will come a day when Uncle Sam will be tenfold prouder of her four regiments of colored soldiers than she is to-day. Why? Because they are men of iron will, quick to obey and true to discipline.

The soldier of to-day cannot be called the soldier of the 60's. They are more enlightened in civilization than their fathers, but none the braver. In the 60's it was necessary for the officers to do the clerical work. But now you can find good efficient clerks among the colored soldiers.

The negro soldiers in the Philippines represent good American citizenship and charity toward the natives. In battle he is their enemy but in peace their friend. This is his morals that have been taught to him by the American people from their infancy to the present time, the pyramid which has never stopped growing. When the grand superstructure of our nationality is finished, or if it is never finished, the negro soldier will have his marks on some of the stones.

SOLOMON JOHNSON,  
Private, Troop E, 9th Cav.

## SCREW PROPELLERS.

Discussing interestingly a paper on screw propellers read before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers at Barrow, the London "Engineer" says that it is a noteworthy fact that, even at the present moment, although the screw propeller has been the most important simple mechanical device ever invented, its theory of action is very far from being settled. Generally speaking there are two views, each of which is fought for as though it were the only one which is correct. According to one the propeller really acts as a screw and screws itself forward in the water, and exerts force on the water of a duration so short for each successive mass of water encountered by a blade that the inertia of the water may be regarded in a manner as offering a nearly infinite resistance, while according to the other view we have nothing but an accidental resemblance to the action of the screw. The blades push water astern at a considerable angle to the ship, and it is entirely misleading to talk of slip, because there is no reason whatever why the propeller should, would, could, might or ought to advance precisely the distance represented by the pitch at each revolution.

The controversy has much more than an academical interest. Every ship has, so to speak, a propeller proper to her which will give better results than any other propeller that ever was made; but so little is thoroughly known about the mode of action of a propeller that it is almost impossible to say whether any ship is or is not fitted with the best possible propeller. We learn that with 77 square feet of propeller surface the Boma had a slip of 3.5 to 5.3 per cent., yet with a propeller with the reduced surface of 70 feet the slip dropped to 2.0 per cent. This leads to the notion that slip is in some measure independent of blade area. But a deduction of this kind is not really justified. From time to time a new investigation of certain phenomena of ship propulsion takes place. Thus, for example, we have Mr. Sydney Barnaby inquiring into cavitation; Prof. Hele Shaw and Mr. Marson Niles

(formerly an officer of the U. S. Navy) on the flow of water; Mr. Mansell inquiring into the true formula for ship resistance and the power required for propulsion at various speeds; but for all practical purposes the designing of screw propellers is still thoroughly empirical, and it must remain so until their method of operation and what they really do with water is better understood than it is at present.

## FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMIES.

Expert British observers of the German and French army maneuvers appear to agree in their opinion that they forecast experiences for the German and French armies in the event of war similar to those which have brought the British Army into such discredit in South Africa. One says:

"The Northerners made a stand on the crest of a ridge and long lines of infantry in good positions held the heights and poured a terrific fire on the advancing enemy, whose attacking lines kept piling in on one another till nearly 10,000 men were massed in a little sheltered hollow. Then there was a bayonet charge in a huge wave half a kilometer wide, with depths of twenty files rolled up close. They were met by a fire which would have swept them away. A bullet would have found not one but twenty billets in that dense crowd, where men were twenty deep as close to each other as they could stand."

The practice of reserving independent fire until the men are about 400 yards from the point of attack is also criticised, and instances are given of the effective results of good independent firing at 1,500 and 1,800 yards in South Africa. The cavalry is criticised for its charges in close order by bodies of 7,000 on either side, apparently heedless of the artillery, and the Germans for "winding" their horses before they were in striking distance, for which, it is stated, the Kaiser sternly rebuked many regiments.

The French artillery and the new French field gun are highly praised. The gunners attain a tremendous rate of firing, but the French, as well as the Germans, take the guns so close to the infantry fire that they must be lost, as they were by the British at Colenso. One correspondent, speaking of the French, says he repeatedly saw batteries calmly unlimbering within 500 yards of the enemy's rifles. The German gunners are also reproached with being hurried in action. Mr. Hales, the Australian correspondent, who has been one of the most uncompromising critics of the British in South Africa, says he saw British gunners under actual fire calmer than the Germans were in the maneuvers.

## FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

The German census, just finished, shows that there are 442 cities with a population of between 10,000 and 100,000 each. In 1816, the German Empire had 24,833,000 inhabitants; in 1855, 36,114,000; and in 1900, 56,345,000, 34,463,000 of them Prussians.

During the maneuvers last month of the French troops in the neighborhood of Troyes some experiments were carried out with a new 7.5 centimeter quick-firing field piece, used as a horse artillery gun. Its weight of 1,900 kilos (37 cwt.) was reduced 5 cwt. by taking off the limbers, and additional mobility was obtained by carrying into the field only the limbers of the ammunition wagons, each with two horses.

By the bill which has been lately passed by the Second Dutch Chamber the period of service in the active Army

of Holland has been fixed at eight years, during which period twelve weeks altogether will have to be spent by each soldier with the colors. These twelve weeks, again, will be divided into three periods, falling in alternate years. After eight years in the active Army the soldier will pass into the landwehr. In this he will remain for seven years, and during this period he will be twice called out for exercise—on each occasion for six days, including the day of arrival and departure.

The "Petit Journal" (Paris) describes the twenty-four hours' trial at Cherbourg of the new submarine torpedo boat Sirene in the usual glowing terms. The paper says that the new boat's chief quality is the rapidity with which she can be submerged. The time occupied is generally about five minutes.

In 1872 Japan possessed 96 merchant steamers of an aggregate tonnage of 23,364 tons. They were all, without exception, vessels which had been condemned by their original owners as unfit for further profitable service, were ill-found and ill-managed, and never ventured beyond the coasts of Japan. In 1900 her merchant fleet included 846 steamers of 528,321 tons, most of them vessels of the highest types of modern construction, thoroughly equipped in every respect, well-managed, and successfully competing, in all parts of the world, with the best shipping lines.

In a long letter to the London Times, Lord Brassey takes a very optimistic view of the present condition of the British Navy. Turning to ships, to which so much of the recent criticism has been directed, Lord Brassey makes a series of comparisons with a view to giving "a convincing answer to experts who take pessimistic views and a reasonable assurance to the public."

That there is some fight left in the Spanish Navy is indicated by the fact that about 50 Spanish Navy officers at San Sebastian, Aug. 31, attacked a Carlist newspaper which had published an offensive article in relation to bull-fights. The staff of the paper resisted and several were wounded on both sides. Afterward the officers joined their ships and the squadron left for Ferrol, where, it is to be hoped, for the credit of the discipline of the Spanish Navy, a series of courts-martial followed.

Ambassador Choate at London received the following letter from the First Lord of the Admiralty: "Sept. 9. Dear Mr. Choate—On behalf of the Navy and the Board of the Admiralty allow me to give expression of the universal feeling of horror at the attempt on the life of President McKinley, and to the earnest prayer of all subjects of his Majesty that the President may long be spared to his family and the service of his country. The respectful sympathy of all of us is with Mrs. McKinley at this time of such grave anxiety and suspense. Believe me, yours sincerely, SELBOURNE."

Plans have been received at Bremerton, Wash., for the new coaling sheds and wharf for that place. The structure will be built on piles directly in front of building No. 64, the old coal shed. There will be two buildings, twenty-five feet apart, each 84x200 feet, and with a total capacity of 10,000 tons. To reach vessels, a wharf will be built to extend 755 feet from mean low water with an "L" extending to the eastward about 400 feet, which will allow two of the largest battleships to coal at one time. A double railroad track will extend the full length of the wharf, on which will run two-ton cable cars. Into these cars coal is loaded from either side of the buildings. The wharf will be connected with the sheds by a wooden trestle. On the "L" in addition to the trestle carrying the small cable cars, will be tracks for a traveling tower, and also elevated wooden bins with a capacity of five tons of coal per lineal foot of wharf, which can be shot down into hoppers on the deck of a vessel lying alongside the wharf.

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## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.  
 District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. A. Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.  
 Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.  
 Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila, Major General A. R. Chaffee  
 The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:  
 Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.  
 Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Manila, P. I.  
 Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A. Headquarters at Iloilo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I.  
 Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. A. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.  
 Department of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.  
 Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.  
 Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.  
 Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.  
 Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.  
 Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.  
 Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio. Col. James N. Wheeler, 12th Cav.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.  
 Mail for troops in the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), or Cuba, is subject to the domestic rates of postage.

## ENGINEERS.

Engineer Regiment—Companies I, K and L, Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; M, West Point, N. Y.; B, C, D, ordered from Manila to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; E, F, G, H, Manila.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort Gibson, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K in Philippines. Address Manila.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Meade, S. D.  
 2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Pasa Caballos, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.  
 4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 7th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantanamo, Cuba; A and B, Fort Reno, Okla.; C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, L and M, Manzanillo, Cuba; C, Bayamo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.

11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, I, K, L and M, Fort Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C and D, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; E, F, G, H, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; A, B, C and F, Fort Clark, Texas; D, Fort Bliss, Texas; E, Fort McIntosh, Texas.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops I, K, L and M,

Fort Meade, S. Dak.; A, C, G and H, Fort Assinaboine, Mont.; B and D, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E and H, Fort Logan, Col.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.  
 15th Cav.—Headquarters and I, K, L and M, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; E and F, Benet Barracks, Cal.; H, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, C, D and G, Manila.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.  
 1st Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 3d Bat., Havana, Cuba; 4th Bat., Fort Myer, Va.; 5th Bat., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 8th Bat., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

9th Bat., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th, Fort Douglas, Utah; 13th, Fort Logan, Colo.; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 17th Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th and 20th, Fort Riley, Kas.; 21st Fort Sheridan, Ill.

22d Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 23d, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 24th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 25th, in Philippines, address, Manila, P. I.; 26th Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 27th, Ethan Allen, Vt.; 28th, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 29th, Havana, Cuba; 30th, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

## Coast Artillery.

1st Co., Fort Dade, Fort Tampa, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 3d and 10th Cos., Sullivan Island, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th and 8th Cos., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.

11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.

17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.

25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flager, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co. and 29th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Lawton, Wash.; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.

41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th, Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th and 52d, Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 51st and 54th Cos., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

50th, 53d and 57th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 55th Cos., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th and 59th, San Juan, P. R.; 60th, 70th and 71st Cos., ordered to leave Manila Oct. 1 for San Francisco, Cal., address there.

66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Porter, N. Y.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flager, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th Fort Adams, R. I.

98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Fort Lawton, Wash.  
 107th Fort Preble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort Du Pont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 115th, San Diego, Cal.; 116th, Fort Screven, Ga.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B, C and D, Fort Thomas, Ky.

3d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 4th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 6th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 7th Inf.—Headquarters and F and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Liscum, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Cos. C, D, H and M, address Manila.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; C, Fort Missoula, Mont.; F, Fort Yates, N. D.; A and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and B, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila; F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Fonce, P. R.

12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and L, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; K and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Address Manila; E, F, G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.

16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered to sail Sept. 16 from Manila to San Francisco, address San Francisco, Cal.; Cos. A and C, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Mason, Cal.

19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.  
 22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, ordered to sail from Manila to New York, Sept. 27; I and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah; K, Fort Russell, Wyo.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skaguay, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines. Address Manila.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Hdqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort McPherson, Ga.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Barracks, Washington; E and H, Boise Barracks, Idaho; F and G, Fort Wright, Washington.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, San Juan; E, G, H, Cayey; F, Alibonito.

## STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. sail as follows: Ooptic, Oct. 15; American Maru, Oct. 23; City of Peking, Oct. 13; Gaelic, Nov. 7; Hong Kong Maru, Nov. 16; China, Nov. 23; Doric, Dec. 3; Nippon Maru, Dec. 11; Peru, Dec. 19; Victoria, Nov. 20, and Braemar, Dec. 23.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co. sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong: Empress of Japan, Nov. 4; Empress of China, Dec. 2. For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney: Aorangi, Oct. 18, and Warrimoo, Nov. 15.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co. leave as follows: Duke of Fife, Oct. 16; Olympia, Nov. 11; Victoria, Nov. 20; Braemar, Dec. 23.

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## A LIBERAL-MINDED PARTISAN.

In his remarks before the Massachusetts Republican convention Senator Hoar said: "You and I are Republicans. You and I are men of the North. Most of us are protestants in religion. We are men of native birth. Yet, if every Republican were to-day to fall in his place, as William McKinley has fallen, I believe our countrymen of the other party, in spite of what we deem their errors, would take the Republic and bear on the flag to liberty and glory. I believe if every Protestant were to be stricken down by a lightning stroke that our brethren of the Catholic faith would still carry on the Republic in the spirit of a true and liberal freedom. I believe if every man of native birth within our borders were to die this day the men of foreign birth, who have come here to seek homes and liberty under the shadow of the Republic, would carry on the Republic in God's appointed way. I believe if every man of the North were to die, the new and chastened South, with the virtues it has cherished from the beginning, of love of home and love of State and love of freedom, with its courage and its constancy, would take the country and bear it on to the achievement of its lofty destiny. The Anarchist must slay 75,000,000 Americans before he can slay the Republic. Of course, there would be mistakes. Of course, there would be disappointments and grievous errors. Of course, there would be many things for which the lovers of liberty would mourn. But America would survive them all, and the Nation our fathers planted would abide in perennial life." This has the right ring, and it is in line with our article of September on "Safeguarding the President," in which we said: "As to the Anarchists, whatever measures may be taken to restrain their pernicious activity should be taken deliberately, without rancor, and with due concern for the individual rights which our form of government is intended to secure."

## LINCOLN'S WAY.

In his Personal Recollections, Gen. John M. Palmer tells of his appointment to command the Department of Kentucky, beginning with his conversation in the White House:

"I said to him, 'Mr. Lincoln, I wrote you a letter last September, saying that I did not wish to be one of your unemployed generals, and you answered me on a card, saying, 'When I want your resignation, I will tell you.' He said, 'I have a job for you now, the command of the Department of Kentucky.' I replied: 'I have commanded troops in the field during my military service, but I don't want to go to Kentucky

and spend my time quarrelling with politicians.' He said:

"Go to Stanton and get your orders, and come back here at nine o'clock to-morrow, and I'll tell you who are our friends and what makes a change in that command necessary."

"When I returned in the morning, I saw several persons going in and out of his room, and became slightly impatient, but when the colored doorkeeper came and inquired for me, I entered the room and found him (Lincoln) seated in an office chair engaged in being shaved. He said: 'You are home folks, and I must shave. I cannot do so before senators and representatives who call upon me; but I thought I could do so before you.'"

"We then commenced to talk of the affairs of Kentucky. I repeated what I had said the evening before about my reluctance to go to Kentucky and quarrel with the politicians, and he said, 'Go to Kentucky, keep your temper, do as you please, and I will sustain you.' Then occurred an incident which affords a key to Mr. Lincoln's policy and accounts for his successful conduct of the Civil War. I was silent while the barber was shaving him about the neck, but after he was through with that particular part of his duties, I said: 'Mr. Lincoln, if I had known at Chicago that this great Rebellion was to occur, I would not have consented to go to a one-horse town like Springfield, and take a one-horse lawyer, and make him president.' He pushed the barber from him, turned the chair, and said in an excited manner, 'Neither would I, Palmer. If we had had a great man for the Presidency, one who had an inflexible policy and stuck to it, this Rebellion would have succeeded, and the Southern Confederacy would have been established. All that I have done is, that I have striven to do my duty to-day, with the hope that when to-morrow comes, I will be ready for it!'"

## COULDN'T LOSE HIM.

(From the Manila Freedom.)

"Aren't you afraid that Filipino prisoner of yours will escape?"

"Certainly not," answered the American soldier. "Don't you see how close the poor fellow keeps to us? He's scared half to death for fear we will lose him and so prevent his getting to camp in time for dinner."

The suddenness with which the Russian serfs were on March 3, 1861, transformed into free men is indicated by the story told of a Russian nobleman who happened to be traveling that night and having forgotten the date, was awakened at midnight by his servants, who said they would then take their leave of him as they were free. The gentleman found that he was left in the middle of a forest on a dark night. The servants considerably, before

they left him, pointed out the direction in which his route lay. The coachman warned him to be careful of the horses as they did not like being driven in the forest in the dark, and, bidding adieu to his Excellency, his late serfs disappeared in the forest. Lincoln was inaugurated the day following the emancipation of the serfs, and it was not until four years later, at the end of a bloody war, that our slaves obtained their freedom.

R. H. Russell has just published under the title of "A Widow and Her Friends," Charles Dana Gibson's latest series of drawings which has attracted so much attention in "Life." The volume contains ninety drawings in the unique and fascinating style which has made the term "Gibson Girl" world famous. This is the sixth of the series of Gibson books and is considered by many to contain the artist's best work. The same publisher will issue shortly an edition-de-luxe of Anthony Hope's "Dolly Dialogues." The edition is beautifully illustrated by Christy and contains several new dialogues written especially for this book.

An attractive booklet called "The Mixer" comes to us from the S. C. Herbst Importing Company of 401 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis. Besides containing a catalogue of the fine line of wines, liquors and cigars carried by this company it includes directions for mixing almost any drink in the category of the most accomplished bartender. One may learn to compound for himself the "Maiden's Dream," the "Morning Daisy," the "Eye Opener" and the well-known "Mamie Taylor," by sending a postal card for this book.

The Marlin Fire Arms Co. have well under way a new four-story brick addition about 115 feet long and about 50 feet wide. It is expected that it will be completed and ready for occupancy early in 1902 and will give an addition to their plant of about 20,000 square feet of floor surface. This will enable them to add to their output next season and serve their customers more promptly than ever before.

After a considerable period of service ashore, acting as Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence, Prince Louis of Battenberg has put in commission the Implacable, which has been selected to relieve the Empress of India on the Mediterranean station. We are informed that "the officers have been selected with great care, and they include some of the best cricketers in the sea service." Prince Louis intends to make a try for the cricket championship at Malta next season.

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